The Standard
WEEKLY PACKET EDITION

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Telegrams

(Per Havas Agency.)

Paris, 20th—In Lille a manifestation was made to-day by about 1000 clericals in favour of the procession of the Real Presence. The Socialists immediately organized a counter-manifestation which was also joined by a large number of persons. Happily no serious disturbance of the peace took place.

Washington, 20th—In deference to a desire expressed by President McKinley a fresh arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is to be drafted, and the Senate will take it into consideration next autumn.

Canea, 20th—A disturbance in Hierapetra between the populace and the insurgents was promptly put a stop to by two cannon-shots fired by the Italian war-ship stationed in the roads.

Rome, 20th—The Press expresses satisfaction at the cordial reception accorded to the Crown Prince and Princess in Paris, andaugur from it more friendly relations between France and Italy.

Paris, 20th—The *New York Herald*, in its Paris edition of to-day, asserts that perfect harmony prevails between the Ambassadors in Constantinople and the Sultan's Government respecting the conditions of peace between Turkey and Greece, and adds that the signature of the treaty is imminent as well as the evacuation by the Turks of Greece.

London, 20th—Religious services were held to-day in all the churches to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the accession of the Queen to the throne. The weather was threatening rain all day. The number of strangers assembled in London is something extraordinary and circulation in the streets is well-nigh impossible.

Paris, 20th—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Police nothing further has been discovered respecting the criminal who attempted to blow up the President or regarding the bomb found in the Place de la Concorde.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.

(Received after Midnight)

Athens, 20th—The Government has informed the Ambassadors that to a rectification of the frontier Greece will submit; but that an indemnity she cannot pay since there is already a deficit in the Treasury of 109 million drachmai and because the war was provoked by Turkey.

Madrid, 20th—A fearful fire is raging at the gas-works in this Capital.

New York, 20th—Maximo Gomez is said to have quarrelled with the Cuban rebel Committee here, over the question of who is to be the first President of the Republic of Cuba.

London, 20th—Her Majesty the Queen was present to-day at the thanksgiving service held in her honour in St George's Chapel.

At the Brompton Oratory Generals Davoust and Hagron, the French delegates to the Jubilee Fetes, were received on their arrival by bands playing the Marseillaise in the portico.

REVIEW.

The Plate is now plunged in the dullest stage of the year, and stagnation is paramount in business. Even politics are dormant, and the revolution on the other side of the river is also steeped in lethargy for the last week. The only lively note has been the formal protest lodged by the Argentine Government before the Uruguayan Government owing to the unwarrantable outrages of Uruguayan gunboats in Argentine waters, and of Uruguayan troops on Argentine soil. Both Blancos and Colorados have shown a nutter disregard for Argentine sovereignty, and, in view of comparatively recent historical antecedents, this should be no matter for surprise. There are still a few among us who remember the Banda Oriental when she was a province of the Argentine Confederation, and there are many still alive who fought in the days of Artigas, not so much to achieve independence, as to overthrow the local ambition of the men of the city of Buenos Aires. The Banda Oriental, like Paraguay, would have remained attached to the Argentine Confederation but for the blundering of the Porteños of the old Vice-regal capital. In view of such communities of origin, and constant brotherhood in war and civil strife, a Blanco or Colorado rebellion has many domestic features that fail to pay much homage to Rights of Nations or to a delimitation of sovereignty by the river Uruguay, so often crossed and recrossed, so often stained with each other's blood, from the days of Artigas down to those of Lamas and Borda. The protest, therefore, of the Argentine Government, although carefully clothed in all the decorous garb of international etiquette, lacks the very dignity of sovereignty invoked, and finally resolved itself into the amicable settlement of what may be well termed a domestic squabble. The satisfaction exacted from the Uruguayan Government amounts to about the waste of sealing-wax on the official dispatches. An attempt has been made to get up some international indignation, but it cannot be done, as look at Argentines and Orientals from every point and you find that they are all the same Blancos or Colorados, crudos or cocidos, Federals or Unitarios.

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The British community entered the Jubilee Week yesterday, commemorating the 60th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Accession to the Throne. The United Services of Thanksgiving yesterday in the morning at St. John's and in the evening at the Scotch Church were most impressive and formed a unique event in our British circles. Gala performances at the theatres, sports during the day, concerts and balls follow in the train, and for once in the British annals of the Plate all Britishers have joined in a patriotic celebration, not only in B. Ayres, but in Rosario, Montevideo, Bahia Blanca, etc., etc. The popular proportions of these festivities will give an idea of the numbers, importance, and loyalty of the British community in the Plate. Since 1802, when the first Englishman set foot in Buenos Ayres, the community has made marvellous strides and has always exerted a most beneficent influence on the country. We can say with pride that Argentina's progress is mainly due to British capital and influence. Nothing could be more gratifying than the kindly feelings with which all nationalities in our midst, more especially Argentines, watch the preparations for the Jubilee commemoration. One of the most eloquent proofs of this friendliness is the donation of General Roca—the very first gift—towards the erection of a Victoria Memorial.

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Both exports and imports are at a very low ebb. The wool season is at an end and but little produce from sheep or cattle farming remains to go forward. Owing to the diastrous season at the end of 1896, we find that maize and wheat are not superabundant and small quantities only are shipped. The great bulk of the linseed has been despatched. We are now in a state of masterly inactivity, all our hopes centred in a good harvest and clip. The weather up to date has been exceptionally mild, and there are serious apprehensions that we shall see early invasions of locusts, as happened last year. Needless to state that a recurrence of last year's agricultural disaster would bring on blue ruin. Locusts are already swarming in the North of the Republic and the outlook is threatening. Farmers have not been disheartened by their losses last harvest, and if all goes well we may look forward to splendid crops, as more land has been turned over than ever.

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As we have foreshadowed since the beginning of the year, the candidature of General Roca for the next Presidential term remains undisputed. The opinion of the Republic, we may say, is practically unanimous in this regard. It is most fortunate that public opinion is so uniform, as it will save the country all the doubts and anxieties of an eagerly contested election, with all its eventualities of violent ebullition, and at the same time the fortunes of the country from 1898 to 1904, will be entrusted to an experienced and energetic statesman, whose Presidential term from 1880 to 1886 was the most prosperous ever known in Argentine history. His next term will be one of great danger in this country owing to its new military organizatisn which will place in the hands of the Government an enormous power before many years run by. We may also remark that there is a kind of political instinct that the return of General Roca to power will not only herald an era of sound administration, of internal peace, but also of great development.

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The week On' Change has been an exceptionally quiet one, so much so that brokers say they have no previous recollection of anything like it. There is no rocketting in gold or breezy spurt in stocks; lethargy, stagnation, rule the ring. The oscillations in gold are covered by the narrow margin of 20 cents, and as the week opened so it does close, with no horizon opening up, no prospect of any break in the heavy stillness and monotonous placidity of the market. Exchange keeps firm; there must be very little doing in imports when the requirements are so limited, and the banks do not shew any disposition to take, except at very high rates. In produce there is also little movement, but rather due to lack of stock than to difficulty in operating, as what offers sells readily, our wool pile being now reduced to a bare million kilos, as against the 5 million kilos that remained over from the previous clip. Merchants report business very slow and depressed. Failures have ceased and the situation is steadily coming round, but the squeeze has been a pretty tight one, and the effects thereof endureth. Perhaps by the time the spring, comes in with full promise, the outlook may be clearer, but for the moment stagnation is staring us in the face. Financial novelties there are none, except that Messrs. Bemberg and Co. are preparing to approach the Government legally about the Banco Nacional business, and Dr. Escalante is reported to be preparing a Provincial Loans Conversion scheme which may be safely quarantined. Altogether the week has been as somnolent, dull and uneventful as the most Rip-van-Winklish inclination could wish. We quote exchange firm at—

London 47 15/16d.
Paris 5.01 fcs.
Antwerp 5.02 ½ fcs.
Hamburg 4.08 mks.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 18th.

Anniversary of Waterloo! On such a day 82 years ago, one of the greatest decisive battles of the world was fought and won by the allied armies under the command of the Duke of Wellington. There, on the plains of Waterloo, on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, the hitherto victorious Napoleon with the flower of his splendid army was beaten, not, however, without tremendous loss on the part of his opponents, for, what between killed and wounded, the English and Prussians lost something like 25,000 men in the bloody day's work—and it must be borne in mind, that the odds, both in a moral and material sense, were against Wellington, as, while his great opponent's army was almost entirely French, and composed of about 80,000 well disciplined and veteran troops, the Duke's numbered something like 68,000 men—an heterogenous mass of soldiery, only about a third of it being British.

The tremendous loss of life in this battle leads us to imagine, what would be the consequences of a European war in the present day with the deadly implements and inventions which science has placed in our hands—possibly, this very fact may tend in a great measure, and more effectively than diplomacy, to avert such a catastrophe.

However, let us not dwell on the possibilities of such wholesale butcherp, but congratulate ourselves with justified pride, on the two glorious anniversaries which follow each other with the difference of four days. The battle of Waterloo which brought absut the deliverance of Europe, and the 60th year of a reign unequalled in the annals of the world's history for prosperity and aggrandizement. War and bloodshed stamp the first date—peace and progress the second: both are glorious, and it is a case of cause and effect: had not the field of Waterloo been fought and irrigated with generous blood, possibly we might not now be rejoicing at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee—a heartfelt rejoicing by the millions of her subjects scattered all over the world.

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The Commemoration Ball which, is to substitute the dramatic entertainment first proposed, will take place at St. Bartholomew's Schoolroom, and not at the Olimpo, as I said in my last. I think the "locale" will prove insufficient, but we may expect that as times mend our ever-growing English community will consider the advisability of following the example of yours, by having an adequate place of social entertainment of its own, which should justly be called "Victoria Jubilee Hall." "Que le parece?" The Committee for the ball is composed of the following gentlemen:—President, Mr. Alex Burns; vice, Mr. H. H. Loveday; treasurer, Mr. Herbert Greene; secretary, Mr. G. A. Middleton.

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For all that present times are critical and hard the building of houses in Rosario is being carried on on a great scale, so much so that whereas some months ago it was rather difficult to get one, and the rents rather too high, to-day you see everywhere the notices "to be rented", pasted on new buildings. The consequence is that proprietors have had to come down a peg or two in their pretensions as to rental.

The building going on is to be accounted for, not perhaps on account of the profit or interest which the outlay of capital may yield, but because "hoy por hoy" our moneyed men see no surer way of investing their money. Distrust in every sort of other enterprise is the watch word with them, and the surest way they have found out is to invest in landed property and "inmuebles." These remain, and cannot be "spirited" away, and if at the present moment speculation may not prove very advantageous, as to interest returns on capital, it is but a question of waiting for better times, which must logically come sooner or later.

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When last in your city I could not but be impressed on my arrival at Retiro Station at what I think has been a very hasty and injudicious step on the part of Government—viz, the making of that station and Casa Amarilla the North and South termini of the railway lines, before full preparion and time had been allowed to make them such.

There may be some reason for the proceeding, as far as the space between Casa Amarilla and the old Central site is concerned, but I hardly see any, why the "ley" should have been applied, to the North side with such precipitancy, unless Government has acted on the principle that "la ley que es pareja no es rigorosa". But leaving aside the investigation of the why and wherefore of this decision, we see that the measures adopted are only leading, and will lead for the next four or five years (if by that time the Central Station be built, which I much doubt), to great inconvenience to the travelling public, inconvenience not exempt from danger.

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Our local Commission for the distribution of seed is working, indefatigably, from 7 a.m. till 11 p.m. in fulfilment of its duty. The greatest care, impartiality and activity are being displayed by one and all of its members, who will be justly proud of their work when the "finis coronat opus" motto be definitely and satisfactorily attached to the procedings of their independent and collective exertions in favour of this province.

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What about our draining works? A suspicious lull has ensued, and we pen no more about the subject. Another summer will come, and with it the dangers of disease on account of these unfinished works. Better, much better to close them up altogether, than leave them as they are, a breeding ground for typhoid and malarial fevers. Our "city fathers," who are supposed to look after the welfare of the community, do nothing towards such an end, and in reference to 'salud pública' the most important item, and which is closely connected with these half finished works of ours, their responsibility will indeed be great, if through their usual 'dolce far niente" system of action, an epidemic rage amongst us. We have escaped it for the present, that is, any serious epidemic, but as the saying has it. "Muchas veces vá el cántaro al agua, pero al fin se rompe".

Leo.

SPORT.

FLORES *v.* LOMAS.

This match, under Rugby rules, was played at Flores yesterday, in very unpleasant weather, the rain falling during most of the time, and the ground in many places was under water. It is not at all surprising, that under the circumstances, both teams turned up short.

Lomas won the toss, and elected to defend the Flores goal, what wind there was, being in their favor. From the kick off, MacMorran got possession, and immediately made tracks for the Flores goal, but was not quite speedy enough and was well collared when close to the home touch-line. Play was immediately carried to the centre, but already Lomas began to assert their superiority, and A. Anderson secured a try. The kick, taken by Jacobs, was a very difficult one, and no goal resulted. Now the Lomas men began to press, and and, from a scrum in front of the Flores' posts. MacMorran eluded the backs and obtained a second try for Lomas team. Again it was a cross kick, but Jacobs made a splendid goal. Now Flores began to make up, and the forwards gave a splendid example of dribbling, enabling Elliot to get in, but the try resulted in nothing. From the kick off play ruled very even, but at length J. O. Anderson got the ball from a good pass by MacMorran and by one of his very tricky runs, got past the backs and touched down immediately behind the home goal, afterwards converting the try into a goal. The flag was now almost always in front of the Flores goal, many scrimmages taking place close to their lines, and the ball being kicked out from one of these, W. Stirling got hold and obtained a further try for Lomas, but J. O. Andersod, who took the kick, failed to improve. During the remainder of the first half Lomas always had the advantage, and further tries were obtained by J.O. Anderson, and Mac Morran, and when the whistle sounded the game stood, Lomas two goals four tries to Flores one try, or 24 points to 3.

Re-commencing Flores woke up, and with the wind in their favor, began to press. Some good dribbling on the part of Bellamy, enabled the home team to get in but Elliot failed to improve upon the try. Now the play was all against Lomas, but at length Jacobs made a most startling run all down the outside, and was only collared just on the Flores lines, whence the leather was kicked to the centre, from which point a well combined rush was frustrated by Mac Morran, but Mackenzie got in from the scrum. Bellamy, however, failing to convert the try. From this point to the finish, the game was always in favor of the home team both Elliot and Syer obtaining tries which were not improved, and the game finished in favor of Lomas by two goals and four tries to five tries, or 24 points to 15.

The play of the two teams was very different. Flores appeared more to depend upon dribbling and the power of their forward division, whilst Lomas exhibited a precision in passing which undoubtedly enabled them to win the match.

Sides—

Lomas—
Full-back—L. Mohr Bell.
¾ Backs—F. Philippe, J. O. Anderson, A. J. MacMorran.
½ Backs—H. Mohr Bell, C. Romer.
Forwards—F. Jacobs, A. Anderson, E. H. Liversedge, C. Smiles, P. Wright, A. Leslie, W. Stirling.

Flores—
Full-back—J. S. Campbell.
¾ Backs—G. F. Elliott, D. R. Henderson, C. Mackenzie.
½ Backs—D. Goddard, D. King.
Forwards—M. F. Gilderdale, J. H. Webster, W. Campbell, W. Mackintosh, B. B. Syer, J. C. Bellamy.
Referee—L. Cory Smith.

The following are the selected teams for the Rugby match to be played at Palermo to-morrow:—

England and Ireland.
Full-back—H. Colson.
¾-Backs—G. F. Elliot, A. MacMorran. R. E. Hunt.
½-Backs—E. L. Rumboll, D. Goddard.
Forwards—F. Jacobs. E. Liversedge, A. F. Webster, F. Hallowes, H. B. Wright, D. R. Henderson, C. Romer, J. Hardman, M. F. Gilderdale.

Scotland and Wales.
Full-Back—J. S. Campbell.
¾-Backs—E. Lesslie Wilson, J. O. Anderson, A. Anderson.
½-Backs—D. King, H. Mohr Bell.
Forwards—J. C. Bellamy, T. Gebbie, C. MacKenzie, A. Brodie, Arnot Leslie, W. D. Campbell, H. Schwind, M. MacKintosh. F. Corry Smith.

England and Ireland will wear white jerseys, and Scotland and Wales will wear blue jerseys.

Referee—L. Corry Smith.
Linesmen—D. J. Stokes, W. R. Baikie.
Kick off at 2 p.m.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a downright shocking Sunday for gay and festive Buenos Aires. The damp, the drizzle, the cold, the mud and general disappointment at all the sports and pastimes being knocked on the head, made everybody miserable. We tremble like a million of aspens at the meteorological prospect for to-morrow. In London on Saturday there was also a deluge of summer rain that sent the millions of people in the streets scampering to their homes and hotels. The moon begins to wane to-morrow, and only the La Plata Wiggins can tell us whether this phase of the Queen of Night means fair or foul weather. As for news yesterday, what could be expected on such a miserably depressing day? From Europe the grateful news came that the Ambassadors of the Powers had all but succeeded in making peace between Cross and Crescent, and that the war indemnity to Turkey will not exceed £6,000,000. Meanwhile, Edem Pasha, or his Lieutenants, following the example of Marshal Soult in the Peninsular war, and his fellow Marshals in all parts of Europe, have plundered the Museum at Larissa, and sent its valuable contents to Constantinople. Her Majesty the Queen, although in excellent health and spirits, will not attend the naval review at Spithead, but will be represented by the Prince of Wales. All her subjects in all parts of the earth will rejoice on learning that the story published in the New York *Sun* about her being almost totally blind is a pure invention. Uncle Sam, old hoss, take your best cow-hide in hand and give your son Jonathan a first chop "dressing" for setting such rumours afloat on the eve of the greatest event in the earth's record. There is very bad weather in England and the West of Europe generally, and much fear that there will not be "Queen's Weather" to-morrow, and that the Clerk is going to desert Her Majesty on the greatest day of her great life. If he do, the world will never forgive him.

What's this? And why is this thus? There are only three English houses on the list of those that intend to close to-morrow and give their employés a loyal holiday! This won't do. Menu it quickly fellow-countrymen. You have only 24 hours in which to do it. The STANDARD office will be bolted and barred while the clock is striking noon, so those who want anything from us in the shape of papers or paternal advice, must sail through our entrance tunnel before that hour.

There was a sound of revelry in the Royal Hotel on Friday night last. It was a most enjoyable dance improvised by the British cavalry officers staying in the hotel, to which all the guests in it were invited, and was such a success that it lasted till 4 a.m. on Saturday morning.

Engineer Gonzales has kindly enriched our Museum with some beautiful Jubilee photos of the engineers staff, etc. of the Port Works. We return him our very best thanks.

The station-master at Ernestina, on the Southern Railway, has loyally arranged for Jubilee day a grand athletic meeting, to take place in the station grounds at 2,30 p.m., followed by an "asado" at 5,30 p.m., and a concert in the galpon at 7,30 p.m. The prizes for the former, including clocks, a silver watch, one pig, 100 kilos potatoes, etc., have been given by the "estancieros" who are of English or, rather British descent. All Britishers that happen to be in that part of the world on that day are cordially invited.

Curious meteorological experience of our Transplatine colleagae the *M. V.T.*:—"During the years we have resided here, we cannot remember one in which bad weather did not come in Holy Week and on Corpus Christi. This is the more remarkable, as they are moveable feasts." That's a fact.

The *Nacion* of yesterday denounces a tremendous will swindle in high life, the stunning amount of $15,000,000!! This is enough to make one's hair stand, turn grey in a night, and then fall out. The names will, of course, come out. As well try to empty the River Plate with a soup ladle as to conceal them.

The Jubilee breakfast, which is to take place at Messrs Funes, Lagos and Co's rooms to-morrow, 22nd inst., at noon, will be attended by many prominent men in live-stock, banking, shipping and estanciero circles, and it is a pleasure for us to state that all of the foreign communities will be represented at it.

The Jubilee Thanksgiving service, held yesterday in St. John's Anglican Church, was, if we may speak so of a religious event, a most brilliant and unprecedented success. The sacred building was profusely hung with Argentine, British, and American flags and the Communion-table was tastefully decorated with flowers. In fact, aided by the gas-illumination, the church presented a noble and imposing appearance. The President of the Republic was present as well as the Diplomatic Corps and the officers of H.M.S Beagle. As Dr. Uriburu walked up the aisle, between a guard of honour composed of jack-tars, the organ played the Argentine hymn. Before the doors were opened at 10.45, almost the entire church had been already filled by the seat-holders, who entered by the vestry. The crush, when the portals were flung open, was something phenomenal, ladies being carried off their feet and carried backwards into the church. In a moment every available seat and even standing-place was filled and very many remained on their feet throughout the entire service, which was abnormally long lasting as it did for two hours. The Rev. J. W. Fleming preached and Dr Drees and other clergymen assisted the Archdeacon and the Rev. Pelham Ogle in the service. The Rev. Dr. Smith, was also in the chancel to the extreme satisfaction of all, since no religious service by any church would seem complete without his genial and beloved presence. We regret that in such a slight sketch it is impossible to describe the service and music, refer to the sermon, or dilate on the magnificent impressiveness of the scene.

The famous Fregoli has arrived on board the R.M.S. Nile, and was the life and soul of the ship during the voyage, which was an extremely fine and pleasant one. The wonderful man, even with such a limited theatre, fairly dumbfoundered the passengers, especially those who had not seen him before.

The Jubilee review at Spithead this week will beat the record of the Mistress of the Seas. Without touching a ship of her big squadrons in active service, Britannia will show the world a line of battle of 166 fighting ships of the most modern pattern, and 40 foreign men-of-war will also take part, so the spectacle will be unequalled, as to the fighting power of the ships; but the number was slightly exceeded at the review of the British and French fleets in the Crimean war, counting sloops and transports, 240 in all.

Last night's performance of Tannhauser at the Opera-House was remarkable for the splendid rendering of the overture, which had to be repeated, an eloquent compliment to the Maestro Mascheroni and the splendid singing of Signora Bonaplata Bau, and of Signor Scotti; but the lateness of the hour prevents any detailed reference to the performance.

Yesterday the inhabitants of that fashionable suburb Almagro assembled and followed the lead of Tucuman in proclaiming General Roca candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. Bravo! Almagro, Caballito, and Flores are all Roquista to the back-bone, and the 'jovenes' are all joining the Roquista Clubs, a great number of them being sons of foreigners.

There is a tremendous squeeze in Montevideo for Union Jacks for to-morrow, and any price is offered for them. Here, the hire charged by the few houses that have them is also pretty stiffish—$7 per flag for the day. We are sorely afraid that the supply will fall far short of the demand.

All for the good of science. If he die, South America will erect a statue to him. Dr. Quesada, a Spaniard, has offered himself to Prof. Sanarelli, to submit to voluntary inoculation with the yellow fever microbe, for the purpose of experimenting with the cure which the Professor believes he has discovered. The offer has been accepted, and the experiment will take place under the inspection of a technical Committee named by the Society of Medicine.

Dr. Eduardo Costa was not quite so well yesterday, probably owing to the very inclement weather.

We feel great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Alfred Lumb, Argentine Consul in London, who has arrived in the Nile and intends to stay for a month. Don Alfredo says that Argentine matters in London are decidedly looking up, especially the live stock trade.

Ho! Ho! All ye who wish to enter old England on or after the 15th of September next, leave your pet dogs behind; or, if you take them with you, learn and bear in mind the fact that an Order has just been issued by the Board of Agriculture, and will come into force on that date, according to which no dog to which the Order applies will be allowed to be landed in Great Britain without a Licence from the Board obtained previous to the landing. The conditions of this licence and the restrictions it imposes may be seen on application to steamship agents.

An amusing story of Messier, the great French comet seeker, is related by R. A. Proctor. The discovery of a new comet seemed to him more important than the gravest earthly events. His wife's last illness interfered with his astronomical work to such an extent that a rival succeeded in detecting a comet for which both were on the watch. A friend who met him a short time after Madame Messier's death condoled with him on that sad loss. "Ah," responded the man of science, "it was hard—was it not? that after all my watching I was obliged to leave my telescope when the comet came!"

(WEEKLY ISSUE.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

London, 15th—The latest accounts of the suicide of Barny Barnato say that it occurred just as the steamer Scott was entering Madeira port. He was drunk at the time. It took several hours to find the corpse, which has been brought here for interment.

London, 15th—Telegrams from the Cape report that a telegram has been received from Vryburg announcing that the anti-British feeling is spreading in Bechuanaland. A number of armed natives attacked the British encampment of Mashowing last night. Six British soldiers were killed during the fight which followed. The Commander of the British troops there has telegraphed to the Cape for reinforcements. There are signs that this movement has been fomented by the Transvaal Government.

London, 16th—A terrific storm has been raging all day round the coasts of the British Isles. The Foudroyant, Lord Nelson's old vessel, has been sunk.

London, 17th—The bankers here connected with Argentine affairs are now of opinion that a new loan is in contemplation, which will include all the previous ones of 4½ per cent., and will be launched at a lower rate of interest, as the credit of the Argentine Republic is now excellent; but, before taking any step in the matter the bankers wish to know the result of the new taxes, and from what source the money to pay the full interest on the National Bonds is to come.

London, 18th—Five of the detachments of Colonial troops sent here to take part in the Jubilee Fetes went through a series of manœuvres this morning opposite Chelsea Barracks. Over ten thousand people were present and applauded the precision with which the troops went through drill.

London, 18th—The series of bankruptcies in Buenos Aires is seriously impressing the Boards of Directors here of banks in that city. It is feared that this bad situation will also prove harmful to the Revenue.

London, 19th—The news from India about the earthquakes is very bad. Over 6000 people have perished, and the damage done to property is considerable. The Queen has telegraphed to the Governor General her sympathy for the families of the victims.

London, 19th—The Press here comments on the news received last night from Washington, referring to President McKinley having resolved to send an ultimatum to the Spanish Government with regard to Cuba. The President has entrusted General Woodford, Minister to Madrid, to insist on the Spanish Government granting Cuba Home Rule, and furthermore to advise the same Government that the States will interfere in case Spain refuses to accede.

FRANCE.

Paris, 14th—A second iron tube was found this afternoon amongst the rushes where the would-be assassin of President Faure had hidden himself. It is charged with gunpowder and bullets and the fuse had been already fixed.

Paris, 15th—The Deputies voted to-day, in spite of the opposition of the Finance Minister, an amendment to the Bill renewing the privileges of the Bank of France, by 363 to 230 votes, prohibiting the Governor of the Bank to be either a Senator or Deputy. The present Governor, M. Magnin, has been a Senator since 1875. It is thought that this vote will bring on a conflict between the two Houses.

Paris, 17th—There was a fight near Arles this morning between Italian and French workmen employed in the salt mines near there. One of the Italians stabbed a Frenchman in some petty dispute; then a general fight began and the Italians had to run away. Troops were sent from Arles to restore order.

Paris, 18th—The Prince of Napies visited President Faure at the Elysée Palace to-day at 3 p.m. and the interview was most cordial. Immediately afterwards the President returned the Prince's visit at the Italian Embassy. The interview in the Elysée lasted for 25 minutes. The Prince was in civilian dress and drove to the Palace in the landau of the Embassy. A guard of troops at the entrance paid him the usual honours.

Paris, 19th—Twenty people were killed by the cyclone last night, while over 80 persons injured are being attended in the hospitals. The inhabitants of Courbevoie, Asnières and other places fled shortly after the storm burst. The Fire Brigade and several detachments of troops worked all last night clearing away debris which blocked up the streets.

GERMANY.

Berlin, 18th—The *North German Gazette* says that the rumours of changes in the Imperial Cabinet are, at least for the present, premature.

Cologne, 18th—The Emperor unveiled here to-day a statue to his grandfather William I. His Majesty was cheered by a part of the crowd present.

AUSTRIA

Vienna, 17th—There was a banquet given to-day in Canea at which all the Admirals of the united fleets and foreign Consuls were present. The Admirals have requested the Governor, Tewfik Pasha, to withdraw the Turkish troops from Hierapetra, but he said he could not accede without orders from the Sublime Porte.

TURKEY.

Tangiers, 15th—The murderer of the German merchant Hoesler was executed (shot) to-day in front of the German Legation. There was an enormous crowd of the populace present.

Constantinople, 19th—The efforts of the Ambassadors to make peace between Greece and Turkey have as yet proved futile. At their last conference with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs on Thursday, the latter made fresh objections to the pretensions of the Powers, and nothing could be arrived at.

REBEL RESPONSIBILITY.

The deep sensation occasioned by the news of an attempt made by the Blancos to seize the river steamers Venus and Montevideo affords us another opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the impotent audacity of the rebels, and dwelling on the uselessness of the revolution. Indeed it is to be observed that the salient features of this Blanco movement — if we except the hollow victory at Tres Arboles—are outrages. It is by violations of territory or by acts of piracy that we are reminded of the existence of the revolution. It is by the defection of leaders and other circumstances of a negative nature that our attention is drawn to the movements of the rebels. It is by the useless spilling of blood, as in the case of the taking of the gunboat Suarez, that our high opinion of Blanco courage is kept from falling to a lower measure. In a word, the revolution presents none of that positivity which is at once the effect and stimulant of success. The hollow, sensational and mock-heroic attempt to seize two river-steamers, laden with goods and peaceful passengers, and the subsequent effort to magnify such an act into a victory calculated to demoralize the Uruguayan Government and spread terror amongst President Borda's followers, lead us to think that the example of the Caballero de la Triste Figura has had some influence in fashioning a Blanco's notion of tactics. This attempt to seize two of our river-steamers is the most foolish of the many efforts made by the Rebels to keep their name and their cause before the public; and here we may repeat what we pointed out some time ago, that the Blancos have endeavoured to impress the Urugnayan people and enlist their sympathy and support against Borda's Government more or less in the same style in which Calchas overawed the Greeks—that is with an imitation of Jove's thunder, with all the dreadful sound without the fatal flash, with all the noise and smoke of battle without the practical effects of victory. The battle at Tres Arboles, for instance, what did it amount to? The Government troops were compelled to withdraw, and the Rebels claimed a great victory. But not a prisoner was taken, nor a position gained. Where then were the practical effects of victory? On the contrary, the Rebels too retreated. They kept near the frontier, instead of advancing as victors usually advance. It may perhaps be said of the Blanco leader that, like Hannibal, he does not know how to avail of victory.

Then again the desperate seizure of the gunboat Artigas—what did it amount to? Nothing but a "moral" victory, that is an incident calculated to momentarily demoralize the Government party. The gunboat drifted into an Argentine port, as the assailants were unable to direct it, and the prize was returned to the Uruguayan authorities. Yet, the Blancos sang the pœans of victory and cherished with unction the belief that the Uruguayan people would rise in their favour.

And now this last Quixotic effort—what does *it* amount to? It is a more serious matter, because the Rebels, in their possible anxiety to wound if not the cause at least the feelings of the Uruguayan president, overlooked the consequences of their conduct. They either did not see or ignored the outrageous features of what they may claim to be a desperate feat, and they perpetrated an outrage for which the Revolutionary Junta, who are responsible for the conduct of the rebellion, are directly amenable to law. The Junta or Committee reside in this city. They enjoy our hospitality and even our protection, and at one time—that is before they bungled this revolution—they enjoyed our esteem. Is it a fitting return to abuse this hospitability and this protection, to defy our esteem, and perpetrate acts of piracy in our very port. The Junta have made a very serious mistake, and, in the opinion of most people, they have compromised not only their own interests, but the very cause of the revolution. Government has brought the question of the recent outrage before the Court with the aim of determining the measure of responsibility that weighs upon the Junta; but the proceeding is unnecessary, since the authorities are justified in seizing the responsible parties, and treating them as criminal assailants. Luckily for the rebels, the outrage was not aggravated by the spilling of blood. There is no loss of life to record, although the assailants, when they attacked the popular Commander of the Venus, Captain Murray, levelled their revolvers at his head, as the most forcible argument for persuading him to deliver the vessel. The absence of bloodshed renders it possible for the Government to deal with the question with extreme leniency, but it would be well to give the rebels a lesson by sending the Junta for a trip, say to the Andes.

OUTRAGED SOVEREIGNTY.

What is passing at this moment with reference to our relations with the Banda Oriental is somewhat strange and decidedly irregular. Availing of Argentine indifference, or good-feeling, or whatever we may call the apathy with which both Government and people regard the shaping of events on the other side of our frontiers, both Blancos and Colorados use our territory as common ground for the organization of expeditions or the perpetration of outrages, for this is the only term of sufficient strength that we can find to qualify the feats of rebels and Bordistas. So far as the dignity and sovereignty of Argentina are concerned, the two parties are practically one, and when our territory is violated by a Blanco or a Colorado, we should make no distinction of political color, but simply regard the violation as having been perpetrated by an Uruguayan. Thus President Borda has much to answer for. He is responsible not only for his own sins against the sovereignty of Argentina, but also for those committed by the rebels. The frequency with which outrages have been perpetrated upon Argentine sovereignty since the outbreak of this disastrous and unsuccessful revolution is only now beginning to be perceived by the public. A general outcry is being raised against the indifference or dilatoriness of the Government, and the papers clamor for immediate demands for satisfaction and redress.

The echoes of the last outrage—we mean the daring though useless assault on the river steamers Venus and Montevideo—are still vibrating in the ambient. Every day reveals some fresh aggravating feature, as our readers will see by referring to the graphic account by Stand-by-O'Gorman in another column; and the conviction is now gaining ground that the assault, from an international standpoint, is a far more serious matter than was at first supposed. Congress has discussed the question in secret sitting, and the Government is said to have instructed the Argentine Minister in Montevideo to file a vigorous protest—but nothing positive is known, and the public is kept in the dark. What we do know is that up to a recent date, the Argentine Legation in Montevideo was kept vacant, for what reason it is difficult to explain. Mr. Moreno, who so ably represented Argentina, was removed to Italy by way of promotion, as if the post in Rome were a more important one than that at the Mount, where we have so many interests, and where Chilian intrigue had a fair field for operation during the prolonged vacancy to which we have alluded. These matters may not seem relevant, but they are in reality. Argentine influence in the Mount was paramount so long as we had a man of the calibre of Mr. Moreno to watch our interests. As soon as he was promoted or removed, that influence rapidly declined, and it would not be difficult to prove that with this influence Uruguayan respect likewise declined, and indeed has fallen so low that both Blancos and Bordistas do as they please, violate territory, assault our steamers, and threaten the lives of our ship captains, and of our travelling public, without pausing for one moment to consider what either the Argentine Government or the Argentine people may think of their attitude. Furthermore, President Borda, as if to more deeply impress upon us, his simple neighbors, the importance of diplomatic representation, has not one but two Ministers here, besides an army of spies, who keep him well posted as to the movements of the rebels. More still; the Rebels have their Junta or Government in this city, and it is here that they organize their expeditions. More still; President Borda's gunboats steam up and down our river, without the slightest consideration for Argentine sovereignty, and we may here mention a now current story that only the other night an Uruguayan gunboat signalled to an Argentine torpedo-boat to stop. The latter, of course, paid no attention, and for the fun of the thing, suddenly flashed its electric search-light on the pursuer, who was discovered to be clearing decks for action!

But enough. The recent outrage in our port is quite sufficient in itself to shew the little respect our neighbors have for us, and the necessity in which the Government is placed to administer a reprimand. It would be well for President Uriburu to avail of the occasion to proclaim his solicitude for, and jealousy of, Argentine sovereignty. That he is equal to the task there can be little reason for questioning. We have seen how quickly the country has armed itself under his administration to resist any preposterous pretensions of other neighbors, and at the same time draw the line beyond which Argentine patience or forbearance will not go. The moment is now come to shew our Uruguayan neighbors that Argentine sovereignty is not what metaphysicians call a subjective quality, that the country is willing and able to defend its trade and commerce and industry against the piracy and the lawlessness of rebels, and finally, that however indolent Argentines may appear as a nation, they have not sunk into so deep a lethargy as to lose consciousness of national dignity.

THE FAMOUS "CAUCION."

Minister's Escalante's financial stroke, supposed to wipe out the famous "caucion" of so-called National Bank securities, deserves special mention. However, before dwelling on the merits of this rumoured operation of the Government, we must explain the antecedents and full details of the "caucion," another word for pawning of stocks. We must go back to the year of gloom, the dark days of the crisis, to the 20th November, 1891, when the Argentine Congress voted a law whereby the National Government was ordered to take over the responsibility of the debts that the National Bank had contracted with several continental banks of Europe.

Three syndicates advanced money to the National Bank, as follows:—

Messrs. L. and R. Cahen d'Anvers and Co. advanced 1,500,000 £ stg. and received from the National Bank as guarantee, the General Bond of the Central Northern Railway Loan, IInd Series, for 14,432,947.20 $ gold.

Messrs. L. and R. Cahen d'Anvers and Co. advanced 12,500,000 francs.

The Banque d'Anvers advanced 6,715,058.16 francs.

On the two latter loans the National Bank gave as guarantee 6,967,650 $ of National Cedulas, Series A gold, and 1,473,000 $ of La Plata Cedulas, Series A gold. Thus in exchange for an aggregate of 2,270,000 £ stg., the National Bank pawned 4,774,000 stg. of stock.

To save this enormous amount of securities, the National Government took over the responsibility of the advances to the National Bank, and in December of 1892, signed an agreement with the bankers whereby 150,000 £ stg. were remitted to cover all balances due to the three syndicates up to end of that year, and the National Treasury agreed to redeem the advances by a monthly payment of 30,000 £stg. to the Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin, named sole representative of the several bankers.

In the complicated operation an interest of 3% and a yearly commission of 2% were fixed in favor of the Disconto Gesellschaft or syndicate. It was agreed that the Government should continue the service on the pledged securities in bonds of the Consolidation Loan; these bonds to be handed in exchange for the matured coupons and allotted securities of the Central Northern Railway Loan. The securities could not be sold and were to be deposited for account of the National Government with Messrs. L. and R. Cahen d'Anvers and Co., excepting those bonds which in the process of sinking funds should be redeemed by the Government in cash and at the current market quotation of the day on the London Stock-Exchange. There are further conditions in this remarkable agreement that show how the continental bankers cornered the Argentine Government in a moment of great financial distress. In fact the Argentine Government had to bow its head to the dictates of the imperious Disconto Gesellschaft or Antwerp syndicates.

This financial operation hung round the neck of the National Treasury like an "old man of the sea," and in the natural order of affairs of this kind was expected to continue so until July 1898. It was on the release from this burden on the above date that the Romero readjustment of the National Debt service hinged, and it was on this very account that Dr. Romero, when Minister of Finance so bitterly opposed the resumption of the interest on the debt, one year before the release of the famous "caucion."

When Dr. Escalante took over the financial portfolio his first effort was to shake off this operation, and he must have heaved a sigh of relief when he succeeded in collecting the funds for the operation. We are not in the secrets of the finance office, and, though we have seen in print the statement that the "caucion" is a thing of the past, that the pawned securities have been transferred from Messrs. L. and R. Cahen d'Anvers and Co. to the Bank of England to order of the Argentine Government, we still await from the Minister of Finance an official declaration of the fact.

To our knowledge the Argentine Government on the 30th inst. will still be in debt on account of the "caucion" to the round amount of 2,000,000$ gold. Thus eight millions of marks must have been paid to the Disconto Gesellschaft this month. We fail to see how and when the Argentine Government has scraped up the amount since the beginning of the year. If the "caucion" has been wiped out, we believe that Minister Escalante must have borrowed the money in London. At all events this operation would be plausible, since it would place in the power of the Argentine Government the pawned stock, viz—

	$ gold
Railway Loan.....	14,432.947
National Gold Cedulas...	6,967,650
Provincial Gold Cedulas..	1,473,000
	22,873,597

It stands to reason that the release of such an amount of stock would much improve the financial power of the Government and enable it to face the deficits of 1895 and 1896, and the resumption of interest on the debt in 1897 with a light heart. Under such circumstances it would not be surprising if the Government, in fact, had lodged in London all the funds needed to meet all requirements abroad up to January 1898. An official declaration, however, is needed to establish the facts of the case—a confirmation of the above ought to immensely improve the situation.

SCOTCHMEN IN THE PLATE.

One might suppose that the history of the Scotch community here, some of whose pioneers are still hale and hearty in our midst, would be a light task to the writer, since, in the comparatively recent record, he could follow if not day by day, at least week for week, the march of events and give a faithful picture of the growth of the Scotch colony from the day the first Scotchman landed on these shores. We fancy we could follow that Scotchman from the moment he left his ship in the Roads of the River Plate, jumped into a whaleboat, thence into a boat and finally into a cart to alight amongst the washerwomen on the beach under the guns of the old Fort—to-day the Casa Rosada or Government House. We could trace him from his lodging-house in this city to his farm in Monte Grande, or to his "puesto" in Chascomus or San Vicente, and in his career truthfully embody the vicissitudes of his community without missing a single link in the chain that stretches from 1806 to date. In theory this looks simple enough and reminds one forcibly of Sarmiento's hypothetical way of making history and writing it, but in stern practice the writer who wishes to pen a faithful and unvarnished record of the Scotch Settlers in the Plate finds insuperable difficulties.

We are led to these remarks after reading with unflagging interest the charming book of Mr. James Dodds, "Records of the Scottish settlers in the River Plate and their churches." With the true spirit of our age, the writer cannot help introducing himself with a plea of literary inability to do justice to the theme, and the inevitable appeal to the indulgence of the reader. Both plea and appeal are uncalled for, for though the writer has not sung with nymphs of Solyma, nor has drunk deep of the Pierian Spring, he shows in every chapter some of the divine afflatus of his great native bard and of Tommy Moore. His Records are timely and deal with a subject intensely interesting to all, for Scotchmen play an important part as factors in the growth and progress of this country.

It was not till Canning called forth a New World to redress the balance of the Old World that Scotchmen came in any numbers to the Plate. Making due allowance for the mercantile enterprise of John and William Parish Robertson from 1808 to 1825, we may say that Scotch history in the Plate begins with the latter date, when the Monte Grande Scotch colony was started under the capital of Parish Robertson, and under the auspices of Rivadavia. No more fatal epoch could have been chosen for such an attempt to start 250 Scotchmen, whether at the gates of Buenos Ayres, or, as originally intended, but fortunately afterwards abandoned, on the frontier of the province. The break-up of the Monte Grande colony after the resignation of Rivadavia, the ruin of Parish Robertson, and the scattering of the Scotch pioneers, were but a natural result of the political chaos that shrouded the country. To the present day, the historical student is puzzled at the vicissitudes of those dark days whose gloom found a climax in the tryanny of Rosas. Whilst so-called Unitarians fought for Federation, Federals fought for Unitarism—chaos! In the civil strife Paraguay, the Banda Oriental, the four provinces of Alto Peru were lost to Argentina, and cut-throats stalked over the breadth and length of the country.

The happy farmers of Monte Grande were driven from their homes; some settled in the city, the majority in the camp—but all laid the corner-stone to fortunes in the midst of chaos and blood. It is here that Mr. Dodds finds the Record lost in what might be termed the mist of ages, and the links in the chain are wanting. The publication of his book may bring forward these missing links, for there must be still a few alive in our midst who remember that dark period and its actors. We appeal to them to supply the documents and the information that are wanting to complete these interesting records.

One thing is certain—the scattering of the Monte Grande colony was a blessing in disguise, and the writer acknowledges the historical fact. Disaster brought forth all the energies of the race, and we see the result to-day in the splendid Scotch estancias of the South, in the monuments in our central streets, in the power and influence of the Scotch community. The delightful excerpts that Mr. Dodds publishes from the "Letters on South America" and "Letters on Paraguay" (by John and William Parish Robertson) prove the indomitable energy of Scotchmen. For years the most distant outpost on the Indian frontier, on the banks of the Rio Negro, was held by two Scotchmen. Whether in Buenos Ayres, in the sharp competition of trade, or in the camp, struggling against revolutionary bands and marauding Indians, we find that Scotchmen have always come to the front.

We make these statements, as the author of the Records of Scottish Settlers in the River Plate, being a Scotchman, has not dwelt on this particular phase of the progress of the Scotch community—he has left the complimentary task to others, limiting his praise to the religious and moral qualities of his countrymen, which are, no doubt, the great lever of their success and popularity in all climes and in all latitudes. And here we come to the embodiment of those records in the history of the Scotch churches. This is a subject we leave to the talented pens of Padre Smith and the Rev. J. W. Fleming, but we cannot disguise the fact that the religious clanship is the secret of the progress and power of the community, and it is only logical that the history of the colony should be intimately interwoven with that of its pastors. To our knowledge this is the only leadership to which Scotchmen have bowed in this country, and the men who have been called to that high, moral position have one and all been distinguished by great character and energy and sterling virtues. No man in the Plate has made Scotchmen more beloved than the venerable gentleman, whose name, even among the Indian tribes, is a household word as "Padre" Smith; he in himself is the living history of Scotchmen here since 1851.

We must cut the review short. Mr. James Dodds may rest assured that he has done good service to his countrymen. Englishmen and Irishmen will read his records with the same satisfaction as Scotchmen. The STANDARD heartily congratulates him on his work, and his countrymen on the eloquent description of their indomitable progress in the River Plate.

THE VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME.

The Queen Victoria Commemoration Committee have begun sending aorward the circular published at foot. ot is an appeal to all British subjects, to fll descendants of Britishers, and to all sympathisers, to subscribe for the erection If a memorial to commemorate an unique ovent in British History, and that memorial is to take the shape of a Sailors' Home—there would be no nobler tribute to the sovereign who rules the waves than a refuge for the toilers of the sea. In the loyal, charitable, unsectarian object let all join hands and answer the appeal according to their respective means.

Apart from the great event that the Memorial will commemorate at the gates of our city, within hail of the docks—there is in this resolution of the British residents to build a Sailors' Home a breadth of view, a field of action, that silences all differences, and must weld all the elements of the community into one common aspiration to see the generous idea immediately carried out. We have no doubt that all will respond to the charitable call, and help in the cause.

The following is the circular sent out by the Committee to the British residents and descendants of Britishers in the Republic:—

Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Accession.

COMMITTEE:

Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, Chairman.	
T. S. Boadle.	W. F. Mulhall.
F. W. Barrow.	J. F. Roberts.
Ronald Bridgett.	John Russell.
John Dunn.	R. Inglis Runciman.
John Drysdale.	H. C. Thompson.
Rev. J. W. Fleming.	Rymer C. Watson.
P. Ham.	W. Warden.
A. Mackintosh.	J. C. Zimmermann.
H. M. Mills.	

At the meeting held in Prince George's Hall on 21st April, 1897, a Committee was appointed to consider various schemes proposed for the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Committee submitted its report to a general meeting held on 6th May, 1897, and recommended the following:—

1.—A congratulatory telegram to the Queen, and a request to employers to give their employees a holiday.

2.—A free entertainment at the Circus for children.

3.—Performance of the opera "H. M. S. Pinafore."

4.—The erection of a Sailors' Home as a permanent memento of the event, to be handed over to the Sailors' Home Committee on completion.

These proposals were adopted. The above Committee has been appointed to carry them into effect, and it now appeals to those who sympathise with the object for subscriptions to the fund required for the purpose.

The land for the proposed Sailors' Home has been granted by Congress free of charge and for the erection and furnishing of the building it is estimated that a sum of about $80,000 will be required. Statistics submitted to the Committee relative to the working of the present Home (the rent of which is $300 per month) show that with a more suitable building, free of rent and properly equipped, the institution would be almost self-supporting, so that, while it will be a lasting memento of an event which is unique in the history of the British Empire, it is not likely that there will be an increased call on the annual subcribers for its maintenance. Appended will be found a few particulars of the work done by the present Home.

It would be very appropriate were the fund completed by the 22nd of June, and the Committee will feel obliged if you will kindly fill up the annexed form and send it with the amount of your subscription to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. Inglis Runciman.

Subscriptions may be paid into the following Banks to the credit of "The Victoria Commemoration Fund," viz:—

The London & River Plate Bank.
The British Bank & South America.
The London & Brazilian Bank.
The Anglo-Argentine Bank.

William A. C. Barrington, Chairman.
J. W. Fleming, Secretary.

Buenos Aires, 1st June, 1897.

SAILORS' HOME.

The Home has been in existence seven years. It has had 750 boarders each year. Rent $300 per month.

Receipts last year		$ 9,229
Expenditure.....	$10,837	
Rent.....	3,600	14,437
Receipts in 1895		11,460
Expenditure.....	$10,986	
Rent.....	3,600	14,586

The Subscriptions raised locally have been about $5000 each year.

The Home is primarily for natives of Northern Europe, the United States, and Argentine Republic.

Consuls are "ex-officio" members of the Committee.

From 1st July, 1893, until 31st March, 1897, the Home had 2266 Boarders, and of these 1563 were from British Ships.

The following figures indicate work done by the Home during the seven years:—

5421 Boarders.
1902 Beds, mostly free.
1808 Free Meals.
774 Concerts, Services, etc.
4025 Visits made to ships by officials.
1490 Letters written and posted.
33300 Visits made by Seamen to the Home (90% from British Ships).
£4603 handed to Manager by Seamen for safe-keeping, and of this £900 sent home to friends by Manager.

.....1897.

I beg to subscribe the sum of .....
to the "Victoria Commemoration Fund"
and enclose* .....
for that amount.
Signature.....
Adress.....
*Please say if Cash, Cheque, or Bank Deposit note.

To R. INGLIS RUNCIMAN, Esq.,
Hon. Treasurer,
Victoria Commemoration Fund,
Avenida de Mayo No. 651.

P. S.—It is understood that all subscriptions sent in for the above «Victoria Commemoration Fund» will be exclusively devoted to the erection of a Sailors' Home.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

We are informed that the official arrangements are now nearly complete.

The public are already aware that a telegram is to be sent to Her Gracious Majesty.

It is hoped that employers will, as far as possible, give their employees a holiday on the 22nd.

It is now arranged that H.M.S. Pinafore shall be performed in the Politeama on the nights of the 21st and 23rd inst. Full particulars as to prices and where seats and boxes can be bought appear in another column.

The Children's Special Circus Entertainment at the San Martin theatre will begin at 1 p.m. on the 22nd.

The performance will be over at 4 p.m.

A lengthy programme has been drawn up for out-door sports to be held on the 22nd on the cricket grounds at Palermo Park; the full details appear in another column.

The Pabellon Argentino in the Plaza San Martin has been engaged for the night of the 22nd for a popular Promenade Concert. Admission will be charged $1 m/n. As has already been widely intimated the pieces to be rendered will be patriotic in character. There will be an orchestra in the Hall and band in the gardens. There will be no addresses, but H. E. the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington will open the proceedings at 8.50 p.m. The programme will be published early next week.

Medals are being struck to commemorate the event. The medal will bear on one side a bust-portrait of Her Majesty with the dates 1837-1897 and the motto:—

Semper honor nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

On the reverse are the British and Argentine flags entwined with a laurel wreath and the abbreviation:—

In com. L.X. ann. acc. Victoriae, Brit. Reg. et Ind. Imp.

The medal will be of silver, and size of a half-crown piece. It is being struck by the Mint, and will be sold at the rate of $5 m/n. These medals will be on sale on the 19th inst., at places which will be announced later on.

On the 8th of July, the Directors of the Prince George's Hall will give a ball with which the Committee will be officially associated.

The Committee are giving grants sufficient to provide the inmates of the following institutions with special dainties on the 22nd, viz.:—

British Hospital.
Irish Orphanage.
Boys' Orphanage.
Quilmes Orphanage.
Salvation Army Refuge.
Victoria Convalescent Home.

As the main purpose of the Committee is the erection of a Sailors' Home, they are providing for the entertainment at tea of British sailors in port at the present Sailors' Home.

In carrying out the above programme it is to be noted that the money subscribed for the Sailors' Home will be devoted to that purpose only.

The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA

The Committee entrusted with the arrangements for the Commemoration in Buenos Aires of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee have decided to give 2 performances,
OF
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA

"H. M. S. PINAFORE"

OR

"The Lass that Loved a Sailor"

Which will be produced by «The Buenos Aires Amateur Dramatic Club», and «The Buenos Aires Choral Union».
ON MONDAY 21st and WEDNESDAY 23rd JUNE 1897
IN THE
Politeama Theatre, CORRIENTES 1470
BUENOS AIRES

PRICES

Palcos bajos y de balcon	without entrada	$ 60	1st night	$ 40	2nd night
» altos	» »	« 40	» »	» 25	» «
Tertulias de platea (Orchestra stalls)	with entrada	« 10	« »	» 6	« »
» altas (dress circle)	» »	» 8	» »	» 5	» «
Amphitheatre front seats	» »	» 4	» «	» 3	« »
» other seats	» »	» 3	» «	» 2	» «
Gallery front seats	» »	» 3	» »	» 2	» »
» other seats	» »	» 2	» »	» 1	« »
Entrada General		» 2	» »	» 1	» »

Tickets for both performances will be on Sale in the Libreria of Messrs. Grant and Sylvester, Calle Cangallo 542. Tuesday 15th and subsequent days, Commencing each day at 7.30 a.m. Theatre Doors Open at 8 p.m. Performance to commence at 8.20 p.m.
575 11 22

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

:o:

OLD ENGLISH SPORTS

WILL BE HELD ON

PALERMO CRICKET GROUND

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

PROGRAMME:

:o:

1. International Football Match (Association Rules)
   ENGLAND & IRELAND v. SCOTLAND & WALES.
2. 100 Yards Race. 1st Prize $10 m|n. 2nd 5 m|n.
3. Wheelbarrow Race. 1st Prize 10 m|n. 2nd 5 m|n.
4. Tug of War (12 a-side). 1st Prize 50 m|n. 2nd 25 m|n.
5. Three-Legged Race. 1st Prize 10 m|n. 2nd 5 m|n.
6. International Football Match (Rugby Rules)
   ENGLAND & IRELAND v. SCOTLAND & WALES.
7. Sack Race. 1st Prize 10 m|n. 2nd 5 m|n.
8. Tug of War.
9. Blindfold Race. 1st Prize 10 m|n. 2nd 5 m|n.
10. Half Mile Race. 1st Prize 15 m|n. 2nd 10 m|n.
11. Final of Tug of War.

N.B. This programme is subject to alteration.

TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP.
ALL ENTRIES TO BE MADE ON THE GROUND
ENTRANCE TO THE GROUND AND FOR ALL EVENTS
FREE.
REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED ON THE GROUND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

671 13 22

DIAMOND JUBILEE FESTIVAL

PROMENADE CONCERT TO BE HELD AT THE PABELLON ARGENTINO
PLAZA SAN MARTIN.
22nd JUNE, 1897, AT 8 p.m.
PROGRAMME:

Conductor of Choirs, MR. J. H. WALL. Musical Director, PROF. E. PINI.

No. 1	Argentine National Anthem		Orchestra
2	Opening Remarks		Hon. W. A. C. Barrington
3	Chorus	"Good Save the Queen"	
4	Jubilee Overture	(Weber)	Orchestra
5	Chorus	"Ye Mariners of England"	
6	Tannhauser March	(Wagner)	Orchestra
7	Solo	"Come back to Erin"	Miss Reddall
8	Diamond Jubilee March	(Prof. Pini)	Orchestra

INTERVAL THIRTY MINUTES.
FIREWORKS.

9	Nautical Selection	(Baird)	Orchestra
10	Chorus	"Men of Harlech"	
11	Selection from	Gondoliers	Orchestra
12	Solo	"Home Sweet Home"	Mrs. D. Bennett
13	Selection from	Iolanthe	Orchestra
14	Solo and Chorus	"Rule Britannia"	Mr. F. Magrane
15	Festival Overture	(Smith)	Orchestra
16	Solo and Chorus	"Auld Lang Syne"	Mr. W. Higgins

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"
Chorus by audience

ADMISSION $1.00 m|n; CHILDREN 0.50.

Tickets for Sale at Messrs. Grant and Sylvesters, Calle Cangallo 542, or admission on payment at Pabellon.
Monsieur George Mercer will be in charge of the Restaurant, where refreshments can be obtained.

CARMEN JUBILÆUM MAJUS

IN HONOREM

VICTORIÆ ALEXANDRINÆ

BRITT. REG. IMPERATR. IND.

QUÆ

HODIE ANNOS JAM SEXAGINTA REGNAVIT

A.D. XII. KAL. JUL. MDCCCXCVII.

i.
When from the sailor-king's fingers spent
The British sceptre fell,
Roused from her couch, the pale "Maid of Kent"
Firm grasped the ivory spell.

ii.
Three-score momentous fleet years have sped
Since you transcendent morn;
Silvery spray now bedecks that head
Where rests the crown, still worn.

iii.
Time's frosty breath hath not chilled the soul,
Nor grief the spirit slain;
Lonely the grandeur, all-grace the role
Of Queen Victoria's reign.

iv.
Patriot fervent! of duty's claims
How lofty her ideal!
Nelson's grand motto her heart enflames,
As Mary's Calais leal.

v.
Æras Augustan have thrice been sown
On British soil o'er free;
Noble and daring the deeds then shown
Beneath queens glorious three.

vi.
Swift as Deucalion sods up-rise
Immortals, Eden-dight;
Galaxies, set in undying skies
The firmament to light.

vii.
Tudor and Stuart with envy gaze
On rich Victorian spoils;
Ever supreme, in her peerless ways
Our Guelphic sovereign toils.

viii.
Girdles her empire the Orb around,
Her flag with Neptune roams;
Learning and freedom and wealth abound
In glad Hesperian homes.

ix.
Fountain of pureness, whence honour soars,
Her Court, as throbbing breast,
Through the vast arteries social pours
Contentment's life-blood, rest.

x.
Setting-sun's pageantry faintly looms
O'er western vault aurate,
Only to blend with the amber glooms
In Hope's fair roseate.

xi.
Round the loved brow not a fold shall swoop
Of dismal night's dread pall—
Into eternity gently droop
Her far-spent mundane thrall.

xii
Land of our Fathers! Long time endowed
With virtuous queen, so wise;
Cherish, protect her, as children proud
Their aged mother prize.

xiii.
"Liege of the Isles! from thine earthly gem,"
Thy sons thus supplicate,
"Haste not to part, though a diadem
Celestial thee await."

xiv.
From the bleak Shetlands to Scillys grey,
Gay banners woo the breeze;
Beacon-fires flash the Titanic sway
Of th' Mistress of the Seas.

xv.
Salvos of thunder o'er depths elate,
Glad tidings boom a-lee;
Cannon to cannon reverberate
The "Diamond Jubilee."

xvi.
Clarion blasts from earth-circling coasts
Proclaim this festal scene;
Britons pledge Britons in countless hosts
"God save our Empress-Queen!"

i.
Beloved Victoria! deign to listen
To thy subjects' humble lay,
From where the waves of silver glisten
'Neath a sapphire dome by day.

ii.
On wings of thought thine exiled hover
O'er the land of beauty's beams
Where rules our Gloriana mother;
Sweet Utopia of our dreams!

iii
No distance our devotion shatters,
Chivalrous our love for thee;
No change of clime thine image scatters,
Graven deep as soundless sea.

iv.
Nor we alone—all other races
Have thy oriflamme unfurled;
The aureole thy person graces
Is the homage of a world,

v.
Incarnate spirit of compassion!
Mercy's wand thou wavest bright;
Unsullied chief of British nation!
Rod of empire wieldest right.

vi.
A Golden Age hast thou created,
Annals human none such claim,
Nor, long as Clio's scroll's unsated
Shall another vie in fame.

—J. W. WHITE.

PROGRAMME
OF
Amateur Athletic Sports

To be held in Commemoration of
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE
on Bahia Blanca and North Western Athletic Club ground
On Tuesday 22nd June 1897
EVENTS

120 Yards Flat Race.
Bicycle Race.
Sack Race.
Egg and Spoon Race (Girls).
Wheelbarrow Race.
Potato Race (Boys) under 12 years of age.
440 Yards Flat Race.
Tug of War.
Obstacle Race.
Veterans' Race (over 35 years of age) 220 Yards.

Entries $0.50 for each event, with the exception of those of the Boys and Girls races, are requested to be sent in to the undersigned on the 17th inst.

CHARLES H. IBBETSON
Secretary.

F. C. de Bahia Blanca y N. O. Bahia Blanca, 7th June 1897.

546 11 22

COMMEMORATION
OF THE
60th YEAR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.
A TEA FOR SAILORS
Will be given at the
MISSION HALL
1050—ALMIRANTE BROWN, BOCA.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.
ADMISION FREE BY TICKET.

847 16 22

The Queen's Reign.

(BY M. G. MULHALL.)

XI.—Wealth.

Porter estimated the wealth of the United Kingdom in 1840 at 4,100 millions sterling: the Probate returns for the past five years show that England has an average wealth of £331, Scotland £263, and Ireland £142 per inhabitant, the amount of property passing through the Probate Court yearly giving the above rates to each person who died (including children and paupers). This makes up an actual total of 11,806 millions, showing an average increase of 140 millions yearly, or 84 shillings per inhabitant. The actual wealth of the three kingdoms in 1895 was made up approximately as follows:

Millions £ Sterling

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdm.
Land	1,202	188	296	1,686
Cattle, etc.	250	46	95	391
Railways	812	134	39	985
Factories	234	45	13	292
Houses	1,982	187	51	2,200
Furniture	981	93	26	1,100
Merchandise	629	114	62	805
Sundries	3,992	287	68	4,347
Total	10,062	1,094	650	11,806

The first two items in the above list represent farming wealth, which constitutes a very small share of the total in Great Britain, but a very large share in Ireland, viz:—

	Millions £			£ per Inhabitant	
	Farming	Commercial, etc.	Total	Farm-wealth	Ttl.
England	1,452	8,610	10,062	48	331
Scotland	234	860	1,094	55	263
Ireland	391	259	650	85	142
U. Kingdom	2,077	9,729	11,806	53	302

Agricultural wealth is 60 per cent. of the total in Ireland, 21 per cent. in Scotland, and 14 per cent. in England. When Porter made his estimates in 1840, farming capital constituted 47 per cent. of the wealth of the United Kingdom; today it forms only 17 per cent. and the ratio diminishes year by year as the wealth of the nation increases.

House-property is a trustworthy gauge of national wealth, and under this head the figures for the United Kingdom, between houses and factories, show as follows:—

Year	Houses	Rental, £	Millions £	£ per House
1841	4,775,000	41,500,000	692	142
1894	7,360,000	149,600,000	2,493	339

The average value of each house having more than doubled, we are justified in saying that the people are twice as well housed as when the Queen ascended the throne. There is, nevertheless, a startling difference between Great Britain and Ireland in this respect, the census of 1891 showing as follows:—

	Houses	Rental	£ per House
England	5,461,000	123,700,000	22·6
Scotland	818,000	13,200,000	16·1
Ireland	871,000	3,600,000	4·1
U. Kingdom	7,150,000	140,500,000	19·7

The people of Great Britain are the best housed in Europe, whereas Ireland in this respect is on a par with Russia. That there has been a great improvement in the housing of the inhabitants of Great Britain appears from the numbers of houses valued over and under £20 a year, viz:—

	Number			Percent.
	Under £20	Over £20	Total	over £20
1841	3,203,000	244,000	3,447,000	7·1
1871	3,917,000	754,000	4,671,000	16·2
1891	5,009,000	1,270,000	6,279,000	20·2

The number of comfortable houses that are assessed over £20 has risen 420 per cent. since 1840, while the population of Great Britain in the same interval has risen only 90 per cent.: that is to say, building has progressed four times as fast as population. The value of houses and factories is now 21 per cent. of the wealth of the nation, against 17 per cent. in 1840, showing that the rapid increase of wealth in the last fifty-six years has been accompanied by a still more remarkable improvement in our habitations.

Railways are another important item of the public fortune. The capital value of the lines in traffic (110 miles) when the Queen's reign began was only 3½ millions sterling. The cost of lines existing in 1896 was 1001 millions, but the market value of the shares was more than 1500 millions.

It may be interesting to compare Porter's estimates of the wealth of the three kingdoms in 1833 with the amounts given on the preceding page for 1895, viz:—

	Millions £		£ per Inhabitant	
	1833	1895	1833	1895
England	2,471	10,062	166	331
Scotland	373	1,094	148	263
Ireland	750	650	95	142
U. Kingdom	3,594	11,806	144	302

Thus in sixty-two years England quadrupled, Scotland trebled her wealth, while Ireland declined 100 millions. Meantime, as the population of Ireland has fallen 40 per cent., the ratio of wealth to each inhabitant is now much higher than at the beginning of the reign.

Income-tax returns give an indirect idea of the annual earnings of the people. Some English writers hold that the gross earnings are double the income-tax assessments. If so, we find for the whole United Kingdom as follows:—

Year	Assessments Millions £	Net Earnings Millions £	Per Inhab. £
1860	335	670	23·1
1880	578	1,156	32·7
1894	706	1,412	38·5

It appears that the earnings per inhabitant are 57 per cent. higher than in 1860, and were made up in 1894 as follows:—

	Millions £		
	Assessments	Earnings	£ per Inhab.
England	602	1,204	40·1
Scotland	65	130	31·5
Ireland	39	78	16·5
United Kingdom	706	1,412	38·5

All estimates, however, that are based on income-tax assessments are likely to make the earnings of England appear greater, those of Scotland and Ireland less, than they really are. The reason is obvious, namely, that many wealthy landowners and others from Scotland and Ireland pay income-tax in London, although residing there only part of the year. The earnings of the three kingdoms, as explained at considerable length in the "Industries and Wealth of Nations," were in 1894 approximately as follows:—

Millions £ Sterling

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdm.
Agricultural	88	17	33	138
Manufacturing	425	81	19	525
Commercial	263	44	23	330
Various	368	45	17	430
Total	1,144	187	92	1,423

The above shows an average income of £38 per head in England, £45 in Scotland, and £20 in Ireland. It is worthy of remark that agricultural earnings form only 8 per cent. of the total in Great Britain, whereas in Ireland they stand for 36 per cent.

With respect to the distribution or diffusion of wealth, if we compare the Probate Court returns of late years with those of 1840, we find two distinct features; first, the proportion of people above the reach of want has increased so favourably that in the years 1889-93 no fewer than 13 per cent. of adults who died left fortunes exceeding £100, whereas the ratio in 1840 was only 6¼ per cent.; secondly, the congestion of wealth among the Upper Ten Thousand is increasing so rapidly as to give cause for uneasiness. Thus we find that between 1840 and 1888-93 the number of estates under £5000 rose 149 per cent.; those over £5000 no less than 170 per cent. If the figures were reversed the prospects of the public welfare would be more encouraging.

XII.—Finances.

The public money is more wisely handled in Great Britain than in the other great European States, and the record of our finances since 1837 is on the whole most satisfactory. In the following table are shown the receipts of revenue in the last sixty years:—

Millions £

	Customs	Excise.	Taxes, &c.	Total
1837-50	322	217	248	787
1851-60	257	181	260	678
1861-70	238	204	278	720
1871-80	216	271	314	801
1881-90	198	282	423	883
1891-96	121	182	299	602
60 years	1,352	1,317	1,822	4,481

In the early years of the reign, taxes on articles of consumption—that is, customs and excise—formed 70 per cent. of the revenue, but now they are only 50 cent., and in this way much benefit has resulted to the working-classes, on whom such taxes chiefly fall. If we compare taxes with population, the incidence, according to a report published by the Treasury in 1895, has been as follows:—

	Millions £		Shillings per Inhabitant	
Year	G. Britain	Ireland	Great Britain	Ireland
1840	47,300,000	5,400,000	50	18
1860	61,400,000	7,700,000	53	26
1880	69,800,000	7,300,000	47	28
1890	84,900,000	7,980,000	51	33

The incidence of taxation per inhabitant in Great Britain is the same as at the beginning of the reign, but in Ireland it has more than doubled. In Great Britain each inhabitant pays now 1 shilling more, in Ireland 20 shillings more, than in 1840. This inequality has arisen simply from the fact that all fiscal legislation since 1840 has been on the assumption of an increasing population, whereas in Ireland the number of inhabitants has declined 45 per cent. The different conditions of the two countries were not taken into account, and thus it has come to pass, that Great Britain, with her world-wide commerce and colonial possessions, has grown enormously rich, while Ireland, with increased taxation, has no corresponding increase of wealth.

National expenditure since 1836 may be summed up thus:—

Millions £

	Government	Debt	Army & Navy	Total
1837-50	182	401	226	753
1851-60	186	285	288	709
1861-70	157	264	274	695
1871-80	212	276	282	770
1881-90	296	278	306	880
1891-96	237	151	208	596
Sixty years	1,470	1,655	1,578	4,403

In the above table the item of Government includes a sum of 54 millions handed over to local authorities in aid of rates from 1883 to 1896, in the form of subsidy from excise, customs, and death-duties, all of which are, moreover, included under Revenue on page 61, because collected by officers of the Crown. In official Budgets these subsidies are not counted either in revenue or in expenditure.

At the beginning of the reign the annual cost of the army and navy was under 16 millions; at present it reaches 40 millions, or 20 shillings per inhabitant. The military force of the United Kingdom on land has quadrupled in forty-five years, viz:—

	1850	1895
Army	139,000	220,000
Volunteers	—	225,000
Militia, &c.	20,000	210,000
Total	159,000	655,000

This is irrespective of the Anglo-Indian army and the Royal Irish constabulary. The maintenance of our regular army costs 13½ millions yearly or £62 per man, against £44 in France and £41 in Germany, from which it would seem that our troops are better treated than those of Continental States. There is also an expenditure of 7½ millions a year for pensions and auxiliary forces; making a total of 21 millions.

Although the navy is more powerful now than it was fifty years ago, the substitution of ironclads and heavy cannon for the vessels and artillery in use before the Crimean war has led to a sensible reduction in the numbers of both, the only increase being in the number of seamen, viz.:—

	1850	1895
Vessels	585	300
Guns	17,200	2,100
Men	48,000	89,000

At present there are 110 superior fighting ships carrying 2,910 guns, but the number carried by minor vessels is not stated. The armament includes 930 heavy guns, ranging from 12 to 111 tons, and 1,980 of calibre under 12 tons. The indicated horse-power shows 56 vessels over 10,000 horse power, with a nominal speed ranging from 17 to 22 knots an hour. Annual expenditure for the navy reaches 19 millions, of which 10 millions are for ships and armament, 6 millions for officers and men: the latter is an average of £67 per man, or £5 more than in the army.

National debt, except during the brief period of the Crimean War, has steadily declined during the present reign, comparing thus with population:—

	Amount £	Population	£ per Head
1837	796,000,000	26,050,000	30·6
1860	826,000,000	28,000,000	29·4
1896	652,500,000	39,500,000	16·5

If the value of Suez Canal shares were deducted, the real debt would not exceed 627 millions, say £16 per inhabitant, or little more than half the ratio in 1837. And if we compare debt with national wealth the decline is still more notable, viz:—

	Millions £		
	Wealth	Debt	Debt Ratio
1837	4,100	796	19·4
1895	11,806	627	5·3

Thus the relative burthen is now only one-fourth of what it was at the Queen's accession. The annual service of the debt cost 22 shillings per inhabitant in 1837, and now only 12½ shillings: at the former period it absorbed exactly half of the revenue, whereas now it takes less than one-fourth. Most of the nations of Continental Europe have doubled or trebled their debts in the interval.

XIII.—Food Supply.

The abolition of nearly all taxes on food has been an inestimable blessing to the people of Great Britain, although it has been injurious to Ireland, whose principal industry has been always agricultural. There is no country of Europe where the people is so well fed as in Great Britain, the food expenditure amounting to £357,000,000 yearly, or £10, 4s. per inhabitant, against £8, 16s. in France, £7, 15s. in Germany, and £5, 5s. in Ireland. If we compare the consumption of the principal articles of food in the United Kingdom in 1895 with previous periods we find:—

	Per Inhabitant		
	1837-40	1861-70	1895
Wheat, lbs.	290	335	360
Meat, lbs.	75	90	110
Sugar, lbs.	16	41	88
Tea, oz.	20	52	90
Beer, gallons	24	28	30

In the above table no distinction is made regarding Ireland, where the consumption is relatively small, and hence the ratios for Great Britain in all five items would be considerably higher than shown above.

At the Queen's accession Great Britain drew great quantities of wheat from Ireland, but the repeal of the Corn Laws has so completely changed the condition of the sister-island, that she now grows hardly enough wheat to feed the city of Dublin. In 1895 the wheat-supply of the United Kingdom was made up thus:—

	Bushels	Days' Supply
Home-grown	51,000,000	71
United States	87,000,000	121
Russian	46,000,000	65
Argentine	23,000,000	33
Indian	17,500,000	25
Canadian	9,500,000	13
Various	26,500,000	37
Total	260,500,000	365

The quantity grown in the United Kingdom would feed our people for no more than 71 days: we eat American flour during four months, Russian two months, and depend on various colonies and other countries during 3½ months of the year. As our population is increasing very rapidly, we shall before long subsist during eleven months in the year on imported wheat.

The meat supply stands on quite another footing, for in this respect Ireland is of immense benefit to Great Britain. The consumption of meat in this country is much greater per inhabitant than among other European nations, viz

Lbs. per Inhabitant Yearly

G. Britain	121	Germany	75
Ireland	40	France	70
Austria	60	Belgium	59

It has been always recognised that the industrial efficacy of nations requires a liberal supply of animal food, especially meat. Whether the consumption of meat in Great Britain be excessive is a matter open to question, but it will hardly be denied that a proper supply for people in northern latitudes would at least be the ratio of consumption in Germany, say 75 lbs. yearly or 1½ lbs. weekly. One of the reasons why Ireland is so backward

among nations, notwithstanding her proximity to so prosperous a country as Great Britain, is the insufficiency of animal food. The United Kingdom exported meat at the time of the Queen's accession, but at the present we import 850,000 tons yearly from abroad, exclusive of our supply from Ireland. The meat supply of the island of Great Britain in 1896 was as follows :—

	Tons	Days' Supply
Native	760,000	146
Irish	28 ,000	55
United States	470.000	91
Colonial, &c.	380,000	73
Total	1,890,000	365

There is much less reason for apprehension as regards meat supply than with respect to wheat, in case of a general war. Exclusive of imports from foreign countries. Great Britain can count on 1,040,000 tons of British and Irish meat, equal to a supply of 65 lbs. per inhabitant. Meantime it is to be observed that imports of foreign meat are increasing so rapidly that it is manifest the consumption per inhabitant is rising every year, being at present for the whole United Kingdom 110 lbs., against 108 lbs. in 1892-94. The imports of 1894 and 1896 compare as follows :—

From	Tons 1894	Tons 1896
United States	426,000	470,000
Australia	72,000	93,000
Canada	47,000	68,000
Argentina	33,000	64,000
Denmark	38,000	61,000
Other countries	77,000	94,000
Total	693,000	850,000

During the past ten or twenty years, rumours have been set afloat at intervals to the effect that the production of meat in the United States would be insufficient to keep up exports on so large a scale as hitherto, and that before long we should have to look mainly to the British Colonies for this commodity. Beyond question the United States population increases by nearly 1 ½ million souls yearly, thus increasing the consumption of meat ; but so vast are the cattle-farms of that country that the available surplus for exportation remains undiminished. In fact, our imports of American meat have risen more than 10 per cent. in the last two years. The production of meat in the United Kingdom has increased by one-fourth since 1840, viz :—

	Tons 1840	Tons 1896
Beef	380,000	590,000
Mutton	290,000	320,000
Pork	210,000	190,000
Total	880,000	1,100,000

Although Ireland has only 11 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom. she stands for one-third of the meat production, viz :—

	Tons G. Britain	Ireland	U. Kingdom
Beef	350,000	240,000	590,000
Mutton	280,000	40,000	320,000
Pork	130,000	60,000	190,000
Total	760,000	340,000	1,100,000

Not only are we in a great measure dependent on foreign countries for grain and meat, but also for dairy products, the consumption of which is as follows :—

	Native	Imported	Total	Per Inhab.
Butter, tons	90,000	195,000	285,000	16 lbs
Cheese, «	110,000	110,000	220,000	12 «
Lard, «	40,000	68,000	108,000	6 «
Eggs, millions	1,800	1,590	3,390	85 eggs

If we exclude such articles as tea, coffee, sugar, wine, and others not produced in the British Islands, as well as grain, fodder, etc., used for cattle (whether home-grown or imported), the food account of the United Kingdom will show thus :—

	Value £ Home-grown	Imported	Total
Wheat	8,400,000	30,700,000	39,100,000
Meat	55,000,000	34,800,000	89,800,000
Dairy products	33,000,000	30,100,000	63,100,000
Total	96,400,000	95,600,000	192,000,000

The above constitute the principal necessaries, the aggregate value of home products and imports being equal. If we add to the foregoing the value of liquor and of Colonial products, etc., the sum expended yearly will be as follows :—

	Value, £ Home-grown	Imported	Total
Necessaries	96,400,000	95,600,000	192,000,000
Liquor	85,000,000	7,000 000	92,000,000
Sugar, tea, &c.	—	29,700,000	29,700,000
Sundries	57,700,000	9,600,000	67.300,000
Total	239,100,000	141,900,000	381,000,000

The amount here stated for liquor is the value in bond, the excise duty having been counted already among the taxes of the United Kingdom. Moreover, all the foregoing amounts are at first hand ; retail prices would be fully 25 per cent. additional. The retail expenditure for food in Great Britain reaches 8 ½ pence, in Ireland 4 ½ pence, daily per inhabitant, equal to 8 pence all round for the United Kingdom.

XIV.—Instruction, Press, Post-Office.

There are three measures of the intellectual advancement or activity of a nation —schools, newspapers, and post-office, all of which have made extraordinary progress during the reign.

So beneficial has been the system of primary education, as far as the instruction of the masses is concerned, that the percentage of adults able to write their name, according to the marriage registry books, has risen as follows :

	Ratio in 100 1836	1870	1894
England	57	77	95
Scotland	78	86	97
Ireland	48	64	83
U. Kingdom	56	76	93

At the Queen's accession there were 44 per cent. of the people of the United Kingdom unable to sign the marriage register, and that class of ignorant persons is now reduced to 7 per cent. If the intellectual strength of a nation be taken, *prima facie*, as the number of persons who can write, we shall see that Scotland and England have made great progress, while the number has actually diminished in Ireland.

	Able to Write 1836	1894	Increase
England	5,985,000	19,950,000	13,965,000
Scotland	1,365,000	2,795,000	1,430,000
Ireland	2,690,000	2,675,000	..
U. Kingdom	10,040,000	25,420,000	15,380,000

In 1836 Ireland counted twice as many persons who could write their name as Scotland ; at present the number in the latter country exceeds that in Ireland. At the beginning of the reign Ireland represented more than one-fourth of the intellectual force of the United Kingdom, whereas she has now fallen to one-tenth. In this fact we see the disastrous result of emigration with regard to Ireland. On the other hand, we see that the intellectual force of England has trebled, of Scotland doubled, in the last sixty years.

The press has been quite as efficacious in promoting popular instruction as the schools, the circulation of newspapers being now nearly 60 times as great as at the beginning of the Victorian epoch. In 1841 there was no daily paper published in England outside London, and it was not until Mr. Gladstone abolished the paper-duties in 1861 that the penny newspaper gave to journalism a popularity and power never before known. The whole newspaper issue of the United Kingdom rose from 3 ¼ millions monthly in 1831 to 45 ½ millions in 1864, and is now approximately 174 millions, or little short of 7 millions daily. Comparing the total issue in a year with population, we find that the ratio is now 53 papers per inhabitant, against two in 1831. The newspapers of the United Kingdom represent a gross income of 16 millions sterling, a sum sufficient to pay for the total maintenance of the British army.

Post-office business was in its infancy when the Queen ascended the throne, but Rowland Hill's introduction of penny postage in 1840 gave it an immense impulse. The number of letters (and postcards) delivered yearly has risen as follows :—

Year	Millions	Per Inhabitant
1839	82	2
1851-55	410	15
1885	1,521	42
1895	2,084	58

Measured by this gauge, the intellectual power of the United Kingdom is now five times as great as in the period immediately preceding the Crimean war. The business of the Post-office grows much faster than population, as may be seen by comparing the number of letters and of printed papers, books, &c., sent in 1885 and in 1895 :—

	1885	1895
Letters, millions	1,521	2,084
Papers, etc «	464	766
Total	1,985	2,850

The above (which is exclusive of parcel post) shows an increase of 43 per cent. in ten years, giving a ratio of 73 letters or papers per inhabitant in 1895, against 55 ten years before. The business of the three kingdoms compares thus :—

	Millions 1885	1895	Per Inhabt. 1885	1835
England	1,662	2,413	61	80
Scotland	193	263	50	68
Ireland	130	174	26	38
U. Kingdom	1,985	2,850	55	73

If we take Post-office business as the criterion of intellectual activity, the relative strength of the three kingdoms at various dates stood thus :—

	1851-5	1885	1895
England	80·5	83·8	84·6
Scotland	10·0	9·7	9·2
Ireland	9·5	6·5	6·1
	100·0	100·0	100.0

It appears that Scotland and Ireland have relatively lost ground, and that the predominance of England is becoming every year more pronounced. This is naturally the result of population increasing much more rapidly in England than in the United Kingdom.

Telegraphic communication has formed in late years an important part of Post-Office business, the number of messages having risen as follows :—

Year	Messages	Per 1.0 Inhabitants
1872	15,500,000	50
1895	71,000,000	180

The ratio of messages in 1895 to 100 inhabitants was 200 in England, 174 in Scotland, and 90 in Ireland. Comparing telegrams with letters, we find that a Scotchman sends 40 telegrams for every 1000 letters, an Englishman 35, an Irishman 32, which would indicate that the Scotchman appreciates more than an Englishman or Irishman the incalculable benefit that cheap telegraphy places in our hands.

XV.—Public Health.

Sanitary legislation was not much attended to in the "good old times," and may be regarded as a modern invention, in which England is honourably pre-eminent. During the present reign more than 150 millions sterling has been spent in water supply, drainage, etc., and as a result, the death rate has been considerably reduced, viz :—

Period	Deaths Yearly per 1000 Inhbts. Eng-land	Scot-land	Ire-land	United Kingdom
1837-60	22·5	—	—	—
1871-80	21·3	21·8	18·1	21·0
1891-95	18·8	19·2	18.5	18·7

We only know the death-rate of England before 1860 ; but if we suppose it was the same for the three kingdoms (22 ½ per 1,000), and compare what mortality that would imply at present with the actual number of deaths in 1895, we find the saving of life due to sanitary improvements has been as follows :

	At 22·5	Actual No.	Saving
England	684,000	569,000	115,000
Scotland	94,000	82,000	12,000
Ireland	103,000	84,000	19,000
U. Kingdom	881,000	735,000	146,000

Thus we save 400 lives *daily*, and in this respect the working-classes are the principal gainers, because insanitary conditions affect them more than people in easy circumstances, both as regards sickness and death-rate. Dr. Farr lays it down as an axiom that the number of sick persons on any day in the year (excepting epidemical visitations) will be double the number of deaths yearly. Thus the actual number of sick in the three kingdoms is at present 1,470,000, and but for sanitary improvements would be 1,762,000. It may be taken for granted that each person sick represents a loss of 2 shillings a day to the community. Hence we are saved £29,000 daily or 10 ½ millions yearly in the reduced number of sick people, consequent on sanitary improvements. Humanity apart, our drainage and waterworks pay exactly 7 per cent. on their cost in the saving here pointed out.

It may be asked meantime why the death-rate of Ireland is higher now than twenty years ago, while the reverse occurs in Great Britain ? The late Dr. Grailly Hewitt, one of the most distinguished physicians in London, was of opinion that an insufficiency of food was the ultimate cause of every trouble in Ireland. It is unquestionable that the only period of prosperity in Ireland in the present century was from 1855 to 1877, when the people were well fed, and the subsequent increase of mortality would confirm Dr. Grailly Hewitt's theory. But it is also to be observed that since 1877 there has been an average outflow of 80,000 emigrants yearly, for the most part in the prime of life, and this diminution of the strongest and healthiest class would suffice of itself to explain the higher death-rate now than twenty years ago.

As regards insanity there has been a marked increase of ratio during the present reign, but on the other hand a striking decrease in the ratios of blind persons and deaf-mutes compared with population. Official returns as to the number of insane show thus :—

Year	Number	Per 100,000 Inhbts.
1862	55,525	181
1882	98,871	284
1891	134,033	355

In the last thirty years the ratio of insane to population has doubled. It is much higher in Ireland than in Great Britain, the census of 1891 showing :—

	Insane	Per 100,000 Inhbts
England	97,380	335
Scotland	14,456	384
Ireland	21,197	450
U. Kingdom	134,033	355

Insanity has increased as follows :—

	Number 1859	1891	Per 100,000 Inhbtns. 1859	1891
England	36,762	97,380	187	335
Scotland	6,413	15,456	198	384
Ireland	—	21,197	—	450
U. Kingdom	—	134,033	—	355

In Great Britain there were less than 2 per thousand of the population insane in 1862, and at last census the ratio exceeded 3 per thousand : in Ireland there are 4 ½ per thousand insane, which is the highest ratio in the world.

As regards blindness the returns for 1851 and 1891 compare as follows :—

	Number 1851	1891	Per Million Inhbts. 1851	1891
England	18,306	23,470	1,014	809
Scotland	3,010	2,802	1,043	695
Ireland	7,587	5,333	1,155	1,135
U. Kingdom	28,903	31,605	1,051	838

Here we see that the ratio of blind persons to population has fallen 25 per cent. since 1851. There is an excessive number of blind in Ireland, the ratio being almost 50 per cent. higher than in Great Britain.

Deaf-mutes, owing to whatever cause, have diminished in a striking manner, the returns for 1831 and 1891 showing as follows :—

	Number 1831	1891	Per Million Inhabts. 1831	1891
England	7,630	14,190	545	489
Scotland	1,303	2,130	552	528
Ireland	5 160	3,362	664	715
U. Kingdom	14,093	19,682	582	522

If we sum up the three forms of infirmity above shown, the aggregate ratio for population in the three kingdoms will appear as follows :—

	Number	Per Million Inhabitants
England	135,040	4,650
Scotland	20,388	5,064
Ireland	28,892	6,350
United Kingdom	185,320	4,910

The excessive ratio of infirm persons in Irelond is apparently due to three causes. First, emigration, which has been a continuous drain on the strong and healthy portion of the population, without taking away the corresponding number of insane, blind, and deaf-mutes. If Ireland had 6 ½ million inhabitants, as in 1851, the ratio of infirm would be only 4500 per million, lower even than in England. Secondly, insufficiency of food, which, according to Dr. Graily Hewitt, has so far weakened the Irish people that they are more liable to these infirmities than if they were well fed. Thirdly, longevity, which is so common that there is a large number of persons of advanced years who have lost either their intellect or some of their senses, and thus swell the numbers of the infirm. How much superior is the ratio of longevity in Ireland than in England is shown by the census returns for 1891—

	Numbers England	Ireland	Ratio Eng-land	Ire-land
Under 60 years	26,960,280	4,212,263	92·7	89·5
Over « «	2,122,305	493,899	7·3	10·5
Population	29,082,585	4,706,162	100·0	100·0

Keeping in view the above reasons, it is fair to conclude that there is nothing in the constitution of the Irish race which disposes it to a higher ratio of infirmities than the British. As regards the increase of insanity in Great Britain it may arise from the remarkable change of habits in the last fifty years. Urban population is now 62 per cent. of the total, and the occupations of the people are quite different from what they were in 1841, viz :—

	1841	1891	Increase
Agriculture	1,760,000	1,586,000	—
Manufactures & trade	8,585,000	6,950,000	6,415,000
Professions, &c.	2,602.000	3,141,000	539,000
Total	7,897,000	14,677,000	

The above figures for Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland) show that, while the agricultural population has declined, the number engaged in manufactures and trade has almost trebled. Possibly the wear and tear of city life has had some influence on the rise of insanity. Moreover, in 1841 there were no railways, whereas in 1895 the railways of Great Britain carried 905 million passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders; and who can say that the nervous system is not injuriously affected and predisposed to insanity by such a tremendous amount of railway travelling? There are theorists who allege that the increased consumption of meat and of tea, the spread of education and of penny newspapers, have tended in this direction, but such theories are at best doubtful. At the same time the diminished ratios of blind persons and of deafmutes are a most flattering circumstance, the apparent cause of which is the improvement in sanitary arrangements already mentioned.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The glorious harmony of an immense chorus vibrating in every clime, begins today to ascend towards the empyrean conveying on high the music of thankfulness and joy, for it is on this day that 350 millions of souls, scattered over an empire of 10 millions of square miles, commence the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee reign. And this rejoicing is not confined to them. We may say with safety that all civilized humanity joins in this chorus of praise. Each nation supplies its note, and while Britishers proclaim with earnestness the wisdom and longevity of the Queen, the world in general celebrate the apotheosis of progress, associating with it the name of a sovereign whose long reign presents a picture of unsurpassed prosperity. Strictly speaking the date fixed for the world-wide commemoration is the 22nd of June, but the narrow compass of a day has been found too limited to accommodate the enthusiasm of Britishers, the good wishes of nations, and all that has to be thought, said, written or done for the occasion ; the celebration practically begins to-day. In our temples will swell a fresh note of praise, and the preacher's voice removed by common consent from the dominical planes of remonstrance, discussion or dissent, will be raised to proclaim the merits of England's Queen and the moral influence of her unprecedented reign. In the annals of humanity there is no record of more general rejoicing. The very progress which we desire to commemorate has rendered it possible to make the celebration general and simultaneous ; for trade and enterprise and capital have removed the barriers of prejudice; and distance has been suppressed by rail, telegraph and propeller.

The material progress realized since Her Majesty's accession has been placed in prominent relief in our columns thanks to the pen of our brother editor, Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, whose book on the Queen's Reign has conveyed far and wide a correct impression of the grandeur of the Victorian Era, one of the main features of which is the marvellous colonial expansion of the Empire. In 1840 the population of our colonies summed up 112,000,000. In 1895 the figure stood at 306,300,000. In 1840, the trade of the colonies was £49,000,000; in 1895 it was £484,000,000 and the colonial revenue which was £24,700,000 in 1840 amounted to £143,553,000.

So much for material advancement. There has also been great moral progress, the true evidences of which are to be found not so much in the ostentation of liturgy and ritualism as in the deep, hidden channels of beneficent energy, in the improved systems for the distribution of relief, in the splendor and number of hospitals raised by public subscription and supported by voluntary contributions, in the spreading of missionary zeal, and in fact in all work that imposes sacrifice, privation or abnegation, of which England supplies an unprecedented example in her glorious efforts to save the Indian masses from the ravages of famine.

The moral progress of Great Britain affords abundant material for the future historian to pen an interesting chapter, and shew the reader that British greatness is owing not to the accumulation of wealth or the glamor of refinement, but to the moral grit of the people, to the high standard of feeling sung by the Laureate.

Of the record-breaking length of Her Majesty's reign much has been written. The longest reigns of Kings were those of Henry III, Edward III, and George III, and it is pointed out as a coincidence that Victoria is the third monarch after George, as Edward was the third King after Henry. George III held the record until the 23rd of last September, but as he was only a nominal King during the last nine years of his existence, owing to his mental infirmity, it it may be said that the record was broken long ago. Henry III reigned 56 years, but began as a minor of ten, and was deposed at one time by his barons. Edward III ruled fifty years. It has been reserved for the present beloved occupant of the throne to reign more than 60 years and also to confer her name on the epoch. The Victorian era embraces the most glorious period of British History. The annals of empire prior to the Queen's accession were mere records of war. It has been reserved for Her Majesty to preside over an era of peace and link her name with a prosperity that dazzles the world. Of her personality, all we can say is that no monarch ever enjoyed so high a degree of popular esteem and affection. She rules in the hearts of her people. That Providence may long allow her reign to continue is the wish of every true-hearted Britisher in the world.

MEMS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

V.

Genoa, April 9th, 1897.

The run from Barcelona to Genoa is perhaps the most delightful part of the voyage from Buenos Aires, always providing that the weather is favorable when crossing the Gulf of Lyons, which in rough weather is just as bad as the Bay of Biscay.

On the present occasion the weather was so fine that there was no Gulf of Lyons at all ; and nothing could surpass the beauty of the coast studded with little towns and villages.

We passed Nice early in the morning and saw the beautiful hotel of Cimiez, which is a suburb of Nice, and where Her Majesty has passed the winter months. Strange to say, the very morning we passed it the Queen left for London. We could distinctly see the hotel which she occupied ; it has a magnificent frontage, and is five storeys high. Capt. Mascassini told me that Her Majesty paid £1,000 a day rent for the hotel with 150 rooms ; it is surrounded with groves of orange and olives and situated on a high hill, some 200 feet over the sea, commanding the most delightful views of the Mediterranean and the Maritime Alps. So many of your subscribers have passed the European winter at Nice that they positively know more about the place than I do myself. Mascassini tells me that there are several Argentine families there at present, as also at Monte Carlo, where I hear the playing this season has been higher than ever.

It was morn when we entered the beautiful harbour of Genoa ; nothing could be more enchanting than the sight of all the hill tops that overlooked the city studded with the most delightful residences. Just as we entered we met the new Spanish ironclad, Cristobal Colombo, sister ship of the Argentine ironclad Garibaldi, and both built at Ansaldo's renowned navy yard. The Colombo was going out to try her engines and her speed, which appeared most satisfactory. She is equal in everything to the Garibaldi, save in price, and it cost the Spanish Government 300,000 lira less than what the Garibaldi cost the Argentines ; the economies were made, I believe, by the Spaniards in silver dinner and tea services, etc., which the Argentines could not dispense with. The harbour of Genoa is deep and protected by two piers, and the port is quite secure in all weather; an outer harbour has been formed through the munificence of the ate Duke di Galliera, who gave from his private fortune £800,000 sterling towards the work, which, when finished, will cost over two and a half millions sterling. Mr. Luiggi, who is at present in Buenos Aires, did the greater part of these works, and established for himself the very highest reputation as a hydraulic engineer. Compared with the Madero dock the harbour of Genoa is a very small affair, but it has now two splendid dry docks, which I visited with Mr. Polinini, and the description of which I hold for another letter.

Genoa is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, and has been deservedly called "La Superba." The old streets are narrow, but are lined with magnificent palaces. The city is a very up and down place; many parts are quite inaccessible by carriages, and the small narrow "vicos" are even inconvenient for foot passengers. In the older parts of the town, the houses have an appearance of antique solidity, whilst those in the modern streets are distinguished for their magnitude and fine architecture.

The Genoese are hard-working, sober, frugal, practical people. They claim that their city is older than anything in the Mediterranean, having been founded by Yanus, the grandson of Noah. This, however, must be a mitake, as, according to Mr. Christophersen's book, Yanus and all his family settled in Ireland, and in the line of antiquities I could see nothing in Genoa to beat the old round towers in Ireland. They have in the Cathedral the "Sacro Catino," which was long supposed to be a single piece of Emerald, and the gift from the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, or the dish which held the Paschal Lamb at the Passover, or the vessel which Joseph of Arimathea received the blood from our Redeemer's side. This precious vessel forms part of the spoils of the Genoese at Cæsarea in 1101. It is brought three times a year out of the treasury and exposed to the veneration of the faithful. No stranger is allowed to touch it. The dish is hexagonal, with some slight ornaments. The colour is beautiful. It was taken by Napoleon when he captured Genoa, and sent under a guard of soldiers on to Paris as a dish of priceless worth, but there it was discovered to be nothing but a piece of Abyssinian glass, and when reclaimed by the Genoese it was so carelessly packed that it broke by the way. The fragments, however, have been united by a setting of gold filigree. I paid five francs to have a look at it. There are also other relics across from Ephesus, and a silver shrine for the procession on Ash Wednesday. I also visited the Church of San Giovanni Di Pre, near the dock yard. It belonged to the Knights of St. John, where all the Crusaders passing through Genoa boarded. It was here that Urban VI. caused 5 Cardinals, his opponents, taken at Lucera in 1386, to be executed. The 6th Cardinal, Adam, of Hereford, was spared at the intercession of the King of England. In making some excavations their skeletons were all discovered. I cannot attempt to give you a description of all the palaces and picture galleries I visited. In fact, in some of the streets every house is a palace ; a large hall supported partly on columns, leading to a patio or court, surrounded by arcades : beyond is the great stair-case, rising on either hand, and further still is frequently a small garden shaded by orange trees. The long perspective of halls, courts, columns, arches and flights of steps produces a magnificent effect, enhanced by the splendour of the marble used in their construction. Many of these palaces contain pictures by Rubens and Van Dyke, both of whom resided here several years.

All have frescoes with illumined ceilings. I asked Mr. Maccio what the average market price might be of any of these palaces in the Via Balbi, and he told me that they are never sold, and are above all price. I mentioned to him 200,000 gold dollars, and he laughed at me, as he said the internal adornments of each house were worth more than double that sum. I give you these few details in order that those of your readers who judge of the world's grandeur and the world's luxury by the Boulevard de Mayo and the Avenida Alvear, may awaken to facts too often over-looked in your city.

VI.

Genoa, May 12th.

There are so many things to write about Genoa which are not to be found in the books, and which would doubtless interest your readers that I find it hard to know where to begin. Within the last year they have almost abolished horse tramways and horse omnibuses, and electricity is now the great motive power in this beautiful city, which has been aptly called "The Superb." The electric cars quietly, noiselessly, and without any of the bother of the Buenos Aires trams, run through all the principal streets of Genoa, and out to the suburbs, and up the mountains along the sea shore and through tunnels. On the top of the high, fortified mountain overlooking the city, 1,200 feet high, they have opened a beautiful restaurant and hotel, and they call it the Rigi. The electric tram takes you up to the top and stops at several stations on the mountain side. We breakfasted at the Rigi, one delightful Mediterrean morning with Mr. and Mrs. Pollinini, and their daughters, and Miss Fynn. From the breakfast table, we could see all Genoa beneath us, and the lovely Mediterranean calm as a pond as far as the eye could reach. There is really no use in attempting to describe the enchantment of that breakfast party : we lingered over the feast until late in the afternoon, and then returned in the electric tramway down the stupendous mountain with far greater ease than in the tramway car that runs from the Plaza Victoria to Caballito. On another occasion we visited the little suburb of Starla where Dr. Marengo has a most delightful residence, the windows of his dining room overlooking the Mediterrean ; on the road to Starla we passed the house where Lord Byron in vanished years lived and sang, we also passed the monument on the sea shore erected to mark the spot where Garibaldi with 1600 followers embarked 36 years ago for Sicily.

There is a little monument in Genoa to the boy Balilla, a lad of 15 years of age, who threw a stone at an Austrian soldier, which led to a popular rising that culminated in the emancipation of Genoa from Austrian rule, and that little stone thrown by that little boy to defend a poor woman from an Austrian soldier, is possibly one of the most remarkable events in Italian history, since there were 40,000 Austrian troops quartered in Genoa at the time, and they were all expelled at a moment's notice. This wonderful event shows the stuff of the Genoese public. Close to the Bolsa I visited the house where the great Daniel O'Connell died 50 years ago, and there is a slab over the hall door to the memory of that great man. They are knocking down some of the narrow streets or vicos in the old city, and opening beautiful Boulevards, and they have finished the new circular road called "Circonvallazione, a Monte" which is a magnificent route laid out in 1876 on the hill at the back of the town, and affords to tourists a splendid drive. I visited the 'Albergo dei Poveri,' which is an asylum for the poor, founded in the 17th century; it accommodates 1,300 persons. Another beautiful drive is the new street Circonvallazione al Mare, leading from the Plaza Cavour around the fortifications ; nearly all the streets in Genoa are lighted by electricity. The Plaza Corvetto may be termed the Plaza Victoria of Genoa, and here our old friend Mr. Pollinini resides, I visited the Palace of Figoli in the Via Balbi, it is a noble pile, the owner was out in Buenos Aires last year and spent a few days with Mr. Buckland at San Blas, the Via Luccoli is the Lombard Street of Genoa, you have to go down about 50 steps to get into it, and it is about half the width of Calle San Martin, it is, however, one of the busiest streets in the city, Bankers, merchants, brokers and shippers have their offices there.

Messrs. Pollinini, Maccio and Co., who now rank as one of the first private banking firms of Genoa have their Bank in this street; most of your readers will remember Mr. Pollinini, who was the founder of the Banco de Italia in Buenos Aires; he retired from the Plate about eleven years ago and in company with Mr. Maccio (who is also well known in Buenos Aires having filled the high post of President of the Bolsa there;) started his bank with the most signal success, as will appear from the following list of the banks of which they are the agents and representatives in Genoa.

Banco de la Nacion Argentina.
Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay.
London and County Banking Co.
Banco Español del Rio de la Plata.
Banco del Comercio—Buenos Aires.
Nuevo Banco Italiano—Buenos Aires.
Heine and Co.—Paris.
Banco de España y del Rosario de Santa Fé:
Correspond with :
Banco Caracas—Caracas.
Banco Nacional de Mexico.
Banco Internacional de Guatemala.
Banco Anglo-Costa Ricense — Costa Rica.
Banco del Salvador—San Salvador.
Banco de Chile—Valparaiso.
Henry Herman—Panama.
Seminario Hermanos—Guayaquil.
Banco Italiano—Lima.
Banco A. Edwards—Valparaiso.
Camillo Cressa and Co. Rio Janeiro.
Chighotti Amoretti and Co—San Paulo.

Besides the foregoing banks of which they are the agents I hold a little book with a list of over 100 banks in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Germany of which they are the correspondents, but the list is altogether too long for your columns, I may add that Pollinini's bank is the great rendez-vous for all River Plate men in Genoa, and judging from what I saw going on there, I should say that seven eighths of the banking business between Genoa and Buenos Aires is done in their office.

whilst as agents of the London and County Bank, which is one of the greatest banks in London, they hold a very large share of the English banking business in Genoa.

I shall not detain you with any further mems of the Mediterranean, as I leave tomorrow for Turin to visit the head of the Salesian order, in order to get him to establish a mission at Las Palmas, Chaco Austral, where there is neither church, priest nor sacristan, although the place has a population of several thousands.

VII.

Genoa, 15th May.

I visited the two new dry docks for the purpose of comparing them with those recently constructed in Buenos Aires by Messrs. Walker, contractors for the Argentine Government. The dry docks of Genoa are private property, belonging to the Societá Esercizio Bacini, Ltd. It seems that the Italian Government gave the Company the site free, and 8 millions of lira to help the Company to make the docks, which at the expiration of 30 years revert to the Government. These docks are two in number :

Dock No. 1—Length 588 feet, breadth 96 ft. Depth in the sill 31 ft.

Dock No. 2—Length 721 feet, breadth 81 ft. Depth in the sill 27.10 ft.

Dock No. 2 is capable of division in case of need, and in fact when I visited it, held two vessels which were undergoing repairs. The Company in addition owns a floating dock, the dimensions of which are length 324 ft, breadth 81 ft., and height 36 ft.

These splendid dry docks are the principal dry dock accommodation in Italy, and owing to their favorable position, and their cheapness, and the efficiency of their repairs, they are always busy and never empty. I walked through the extensive repairing shops, which are equipped with the best and most modern machinery: they have large travelling cranes, and electric gear, and everything necessary for executing with despatch repairs of all classes of ships, steamers, engines and boilers.

Mr. Serafino Ferro, the director, who showed me over the docks speaks English fluently, and knows Mr. Luiggi, the Italian Government engineer, who is at present in the Plate. Mr. Ferro spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Luiggi's great engineering abilities, and pointed to me some of the great works he constructed in the new harbour of Genoa. He congratulated the Argentine Republic on securing the services of such a distinguished engineer, adding that whatever he does, he

does well. We walked all over the premises and saw the powerful engines and pumps. These pumps, can empty the dock in 2¼ hours, 36,000 metres: nearly all the machinery comes from the workshops of Tosi, Milan, who has a European fame for his machines. There are from 800 to 900 men constantly employed at these docks, and Mr. Ferro gave me the following list of the principal owners who have docked their steamers in these Genoese docks:—

Royal Italian Navy.
United States Navy.
Argentine Republic Navy.
Navagazione Generale Italiana.
La Veloce Co.
Societá Ligure Romana.
Societá Italo Braziliana.
Puglia Societá di Navigazione.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Prince Steam Shipping Co.
Hamburg Steam Packet Co.
Nord Deutscher Lloyd.
Adria-Royal Hungarian Nav. Co.

Total tonnage of vessels and steamships docked in last year—1,187,324 tons.

Of course all these details will only have interest for those of your readers connected with the shipping trade, but I send them to you, to shew what a means of new revenue for your Government the new docks at the Madero Port may prove, as these Genoese docks are only a few years open, and when started many merchants of Genoa thought they would not pay.

The trade of Genoa is so rapidly increasing that soon they will have to make a new harbor. People from all parts arrive daily at Genoa. All the hotels are doing a large business. I met with parties from Ceylon who knew Mr. Anderson of the London Bank, others from Australia and New Zealand who have friends in the Plate. Others from Manilla, others from Bombay and Japan, and very many Englishmen just arrived from Constantinople and from Athens. It seems to me that Genoa is the great landing place for all travellers North, South East and West of the whole world. Apart from these you have half the aristocracy of Europe coming up from the Riviera, and Mr. Pollinini, the well known banker of Buenos Ayres who resides in Genoa, where he has a large banking establishment, assured me that it is estimated the amount which tourists and travellers spend in Italy every year reaches ten millions pounds sterling, which is of itself a splendid revenue, and which will always make Italy a very rich country. I went on the Bolsa yesterday in company with Mr. Maccio, who has so many friends in B. Aires, and who some years ago was President of the Bolsa of Buenos Aires. The hall was very crowded, and at every point I stumbled upon friends from Buenos Aires. Mr. Rocca, the great B. Aires broker, Mr. Bianchi, Dr. Marengo, Mr. Repetto and many others whose names I forget, all "welcomed me on'Change." They all looked well, happy and prosperous, and all assured me that in a few months they will return to Buenos Aires as the conviction here is that the Argentine Republic has at last turned the corner and is now the most promising country for Italian emigration and Italian trade.

Yours,
Dr. Syntax.

JUBILEE NOTES.

Campana, 18th June 1897.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Dear Sir,

Amongst the various notices which have appeared in your columns and those of your contemporaries of the events to come off in commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's glorious reign of 60 years, there is one little spot, where beats the heart of many a loyal Britisher, in which great preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion with due honour. I refer to the town of Campana. A meeting of the British residents was called, presided over by Mr. Pearse, the Locom. Supt. of the B.A. and R. Railway, and the idea of doing honour to Her Majesty's Jubilee in a fitting manner was most enthusiastically taken up, the final result being as follows:—

On the 22nd inst. it is purposed to hold a pic-nic on a grand scale at Otamendi, where all the Britishers and their families are to be conveyed in special trains, which have been gratuitously placed at their disposal by the B.A. and R. Railway Co. An excellent programme of British Sports has been drawn up, with events for both young and old—prizes and presents commemorative of the occasion being provided for all. A sumptuous lunch will be spread and partaken of in a commodious tent, erected for the purpose. The number anticipated on the occasion is somewhere between 350 and 400 persons. A salute of 21 guns is to be fired off at early morning on the 22nd, and at night the offices and Mechanic's Institute connected with the Railway are to be illuminated with coloured lights, while a special band from Buenos Aires has been engaged for the occasion, so that we are looking forward to a most enjoyable time of it. On the evening of the 28th, Coronation Day, a ball has been arranged for at the Institute, which promises to be well attended. On the evening of the 8th of July, a grand concert and dramatic entertainment is to take place at the lecture hall of the Institute, for which a most attractive programme has been drawn up, the leading feature of which is the production of a new play written for the occasion by two of our leading Britishers of Campana. The foregoing three events have all been arranged in connection with the general festivities, the financial returns from which are to be handed to the British Hospital. "The Hope of Campana" Lodge of Good Templars also intend doing honour to the occasion by holding a special meeting on the 24th inst. at which there is to be feasting, music and general rejoicing. So you will see, Mr. Editor, that the Britishers of Campana will be in touch with their fellow countrymen all over the world in doing honour to "The Queen—God bless her!" Trusting you will be able to find a corner in your valuable paper for the above, I remain, dear Sir,

yours truly
Henry Martin.

JUBILEE DONATION.

B. Aires, June 19th, 1897.

To the Editor of the STANDARD:

Dear Sir,

The Diamond Jubilee Committee are desirous that the Commemoration Day (Tuesday June 22nd), should be marked in some way at the Boys, Orphanage. The Committee have thought that a suitable method would be to give some special dainties to the inmates on that day. I have plsasure in enclosing $50.00 for this object; and the Committee hope that there will be no objection to use this money for the above purpose.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
J. W. Fleming,
Hon. Sec.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The National Railway Board has proposed the following reduction in the freights for sugar to the railway managers of the lines that carry sugar, on their own tracks, or in combination with other lines:—

With gold Premium at	Sta. Fé or Colastiné	Rosario	Reiiro
	$ m/n	$ m/n	$ m/n
280 to 289	17.50	18.00	24.50
290 " 299	18.50	19.00	26 20
300 " 390	19.50	20.00	27.50
310 " 319	20.50	21.00	29.00
320 " 329	21.50	22.00	30.00
330 " 339	22 50	23.00	31.50
340 " 349	23.50	24.00	32.80

The Board suggest several provisions to make the suggested agreement more feasible for the several companies, and circulars have been sent to all the managers and to the Centro Azucarero, asking their adhesion to the proposed terms.

Government has approved the plans and estimates of the Rosario Railway for its extension lines from the Retiro to the Madero Port.

PROVINCES.

Mr. Olshausen, leading real-estate broker, was welcomed back to-day from a trip through Santa Fé, right up to San Cristobal, the English Company's estancia, Paat's and Co.'s property, and numbers of others. He broke his journey at Esperanza, where he stayed over a day with our old friend Don Santiago Denner, who, by the way, has also arrived down, leaving in charge his sons, recently returned from Europe. At Esperanza the tanyard and other factories are very brisk, but the flour mills have gone out of wheat, and some are making large quantities of oil cake and others stopped altogether. Mr. Olshansen says those who picture Santa Fé in ruins, a scene of desolation and misery, are tremendously mistaken, as he saw nothing of it, and no signs of poverty at all, the farmers being, if not exactly overflowing with enthusiasm, at least cheerful and hopetul, working hard and doing well. The linseed is not only all down but already inches over the ground, a splendid picture on both sides of the line, whilst the land is ploughed and ready for the wheat. From Capivara to San Cristobal is an estancia country, fine establishments and camps and stock all doing well. Messrs Beck and Herzof are working steadily on fine forests of Nandubay, for which they find a profitable outlook. The Casa Nanducita, which is a big Swiss almacen, is doing a roaring business. It is very encouraging to learn that poor Santa Fé is not in such a tearful condition after all as was supposed.

We note that our enterprising subscribers Messrs. Leach of Salta have started the growingof yerba in Jabez Balfour's province. They have put 350 plants in Mother Earth's bosom, and expect a grand result. The plants cost only two shinplasters each.

There is said to be great demand for money on mortgage, any number of applicants and no money even at 12%. for city or camp properties We hear of a business done at this rate, $45,000 on an estancia, and brokers report being unable to get 30,000 on a house property in the city which yields $700 monthly rental. Money is, therefore, apparently very tight.

A subscriber from Bahia Blanca reports the town going ahead like a house on fire. Business is very brisk, and no less than 3,8000 bales of this season's wool have been exported so far. Preparations are being rapidly made for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and also for the Rural Fair next September, which promises to eclipse all previous ones. Our subscriber furthermore states that the works on the Neuquen railway are being pushed forward at a feverish pace, the rails are already laid down as far as kilometre 142, while the earthworks stretch much farther South. The rapiditv with which houses are being built may be gauged from the fact that 80 are now approaching completion. Land all round the town is bought up at good prices, and all for building purposes.

Advises from Salta report that Mr. Walter Klug of Tucuman is on the eve of starting a plantation of Paraguayan Yerba mate. The soil of Salta is, according to Mr. Klug, admirably suited to the cultivation of the plant.

Camp and cattle in Azul are in splendid condition. A sale of steers is reported at $45 to 60 per head. All the animals are young and in prime condition. Thirty three dollars was paid the other day for a good lot of native bred steers. Business in this quarter of the Province is very slack indeed, paralysed in fact. Mr. Antonio Molinari of Bragado sold yesterday out there a chacra of 64 squares for $1717. This appears very cheap as the land is situated quite close to the town. Mr. Macaya was the buyer. The same auctioneer sold the same day thirty pigs at $10 per head.

The camps are in tip top condition. Heavy rain has fallen in Lincoln during the past week, improivng the appearance of cattle and camps, many estancieros are complaining against the raids of 'quarteros' who appear to infest that part of the Province.

A subscriber in San Pedro reports on good authority that the works in the port, the building of wharves, which the National Government proposed carrying out, will not be put in hands for the present.

There is a very large area of land in Pehuajo under cultivation. The camps are in good condition, and the colonists appear satisfied with their lot.

Advices from Mar Chiquita, Province of Cordoba, report a big 'manga' of locusts settled down there.

FINANCIAL.

The statement from the lips of the Finance Minister that the sums owing to Berlin have been wiped out, as published in our last issue, have created a very favorable impression, especially as it is accompanied by a categorical denial of the rumours so heedlesly and flippantly floated of the ordinary expenditure being seriously in arrears. Dr Escalante roundly denies this. He says the Government has no remittances to make up to January, and has therefore refused several offers of exchange. The "Intendencia de Guerra" is ahead of time instead of being behind, having collected its quantum—$320.000 monthly—to end of June. The School Board's subventions spring from the Licence and Land Taxes, the accounts for which have not been liquidated yet, so that naturally the percentage cannot be estimated. However, the Minister has ordered a payment on account to cover salaries. This dispels much of the hard-up rumour so industriously woven for the National Exchequer, and which seems, to say the least of it, greatly exaggerated. It should be borne in mind at same time that many of the items of the ways and means, as we have pointed out before, have proved faulty. and Congress will have to be more prudent and careful this year when the Budget comes on.

The President of the Republic signed to-day the decree granting to Mr. William Goodwin, the right to erect Grain Elevators in Dock 2 of the Madero Port. The works will cost $300,000 gold, but only $25,000 paper is exacted as guarantee, and the Elevators must be finished within 14 months.

Our lively colleague *El Diario* always shews a prudish rather than prudent chariness to accept the statements of the Finance Minister that the July and September Coupons are covered and the Administrative expenditure paid to date. Our colleague hints that the Government is buying gold daily, which we may say is not the opinion of brokers, who have a proverbially keen nose for these official operations, and the general impression is that if it were so, the gold prices, instead of being depressed, would be flaunting a bullish hue, Rubicon-wards. That the exchequer may not be overflowing with the sinews of war is true, but the Government has excellent credit, and in this way has been able to fill the gap left by the imaginary resources which the Full Pay Financial Committee of Congress so confidently yet mistakenly counted on. The *Diario* is belying its programme, and falsifying its mission as a mirror of the gay and festive side of nature, social and financial, by using the pigment with such a shockingly free brush, as there is neither necessity, urgency nor purpose in it. The market would not be optimistic if it suffered from the miopia that has afflicted our colleague since its financial medicine-man, Dr. Romero resigned. Sam Weller alleged inability, to see up a double flight of stairs, and through a deal door without being provided with a pair of double-barrelled magnifiers, but our colleague evidently requires a stouter lens still to overcome what looks almost like total blindness. Perhaps, though, it is only obliquity of vision, which might be got over by studying the angles.

The Finance Minister has ordered that the Mint shall send to the Argentine Minister in London several gold ingots which it holds, in order that he may sell them and devote the proceeds to meeting the expenses of the Legation.

As regards finances, the note of the day is the declaration of a morning colleague that Minister Escalante seriously contemplates a partial Conversion and Unification scheme, hinting that it is a gilded pill to induce the holders of the Provincial Bonds to increase their stake in Argentina by taking bigger lots of Unified Bonds than those which would be assigned releasing their present holding. We think there are several reasons for quarantining such a report. In the first place, the forcing of a new loan on the bondholders in such a way would be little less than black-mailing, and would certainly be "infra-dig," which must damn such an operation from the start; again, it is not at all likely that with all his energies and resources engaged in the difficult task of making ends meet, Dr. Escalante would contemplate a measure of such great magnitude, especially as we must presume that President Uriburu, with his term of office fast drawing to a close, would be reluctant to broach an undertaking which would metamorphose the whole system of National financing. His successor might not be of accord in thinking that the Nation should assume Provincial indebtedness, or even if he were, it is only natural to suppose that the actual President will leave the responsibility to whoever has to bear the brunt of the "jornada". Again, it would be as well in tackling such a business to do it thoroughly, round up the Provincial loans, trim the National ones, take in the floating debt (no fleabite) and make one great issue to cover all. But there should be no baiting or compulsion about it, no black-mailing however covert, no conditions to put foreign capital on guard or wound local susceptibility. If this were possible at present we might lend credence to the *Nacion's* news, but we think the time has not yet arrived, and this is also the opinion of the market. Far more grateful to London ears than conversion will be Minister Escalante's Hunger-and-thirst declaration that foreign engagements will be met at all hazard and sacrifice. The time will come for Unification, but it is not yet. Argentina has every reason to expect that with its credit appreciating from religious observation of engagements, it will be able later on to enter the loan market on favorable terms. If we had only credit of the following stamp it would be a pleasure to borrow. This is how South Australian credit stands—'South Australia is in the loan market as a borrower of £1,000,0000 at 3 per cent. to redeem maturing six and four per cent. bonds and Treasury Bills bearing over 4½ per cent., "thus effecting a saving to the Government in the annual charge of interest." It is also right to add that the effect of the operation, so far as the Treasury Bills are concerned, will be to transform floating into funded debt. The minimum is fixed at 95, the same as in the case of the West Australian Loan floated last week. South Australia offered its first three per cent. loan in February last year, at 94, and got an average price of £97 4s. 11d, and as that issue now stands at about 98, the colony should be able to do a trifle better on the present occasion."

BANKING ITEMS.

Shareholders of the Banco Hipotecario de la Capital will be pleased to hear there is very good news in store for them, so that they should be very slow in realizing till the news comes out. We understand that the bank is in a splendid position, and a reconstruction contemplated which will improve value of stock. However, the main point is that the slower holders go on realizing the better they will be pleased later on. Shortly we hope to publish fuller details.

BANKIG IN CHILE.

It is not the state of Denmark but the economic state of Chile now that is exuding malodorous vapours, as the telegrams bring the ominous news of the failure of the Banco de Santiago, the second in Chile in importance. The news furthermore does not come as a surprise, since it has been no secret that things over the Ridge for a fair time back have been steadily going from bad to worse, and evidence of this, damnably convincing too, we had in the suspension of the Banco del Union and the move of the Government towards a Free-Banking Scheme. All this could not possibly have meant an isolated or temporary squeeze. Things were evidently driving badly with our neighbour, and the failure of the Banco de Santiago confirms this impression. What developments may now ensue will be looked forward to with much interest. Probably the Free-banking scheme will be pushed ahead, though apparently the crisis has got ahead of it, but in any event the end seems to be inevitably a return to inconversion. It is a pity. Chile made a gallant attempt to establish and maintain a decent currency, but even its best friends must fain admit that it is a poor country, naturally, at the best, which with the depression in Nitrates brought on extenuation. Perhaps also it has spent over-much in firearms for a cramped revenue. Anyhow the fact is very clear that the ship has been caught in a squall and thrown on her beam-ends, without ballast, which will make the righting all the more difficult. In order that an accurate idea may be taken of the position of the various banks we give the following table:—

Banks	Note Circulation	Deposits
	$	$
De Chile	10,371,073	46,654,272
Santiago	1,968,163	16,528,910
Comercial de Chile	2,200,000	2,437,922
Internacional(Chile)	—	4,234,759
Mobiliario	1,296,944	2,300,655
A. Edwards & Co.	45,885	5,230,982
Talca	424,695	2,112,786
D. Matte & Co.	556,595	4,142,968
Union	147,601	1,141,032
Concepcion	193,793	2,809,908
Curico	159,300	398,303
Melipilla	268,400	455,885
Nuble	116.340	103,306
Popular Hipotecario	547,260	12,498
José Bunster	102,481	42,304
Popular	—	1,196,952
Tacua	136,000	650,104
Llanquihue	21,340	268,976
Arauco	10,000	76,269
Serena	187,390	1,467,635
Totals	18,448,261	92,275,338

We see by late telegrams from Chile that there is a very panicky feeling in that quarter over the bank failure and serious financial complications apprehended. The Government is sending forward to England 18 tons of silver in bars.

NATIONAL LAND AUCTION.

When Congress ordered the sale of National lands to fill up the hole in the Mole or the deficit in the Budget the mistake was committed of entrusting to the National Lands Office the carriage of sale, as here we are on the eve of the sale, and parties interested in buying are at a loss how, when, or where to obtain data. Had Messrs Funes and Lagos, or Mackinlay Bros, or Bullrich been entrusted with the business, the whole market would know all about these lands, their adaptability for grazing or agricultural purposes, means of communication, neighbours, price, natural features etc. But the National Lands Office took the business in hand, and we may say that so little publicity has been given to it that people know more about Timbuctoo than the extensive area in the Pampa Central about to be offered. We cannot vouch for the fact, but it has been reported that plans and conditions were drawn up by the Office and sent "outside." Even this was a grave mistake. It is the experience of the market and the office itself that in all sales of outside lands, held up to the present, the buyers have invariably been residents in this city. Look at the map, turn to the outside lands, and what do you find? All the plots are marked off with the names of B. Ayres merchants, who, with faith in the country and its development, invest in its future. Instead, therefore, of sending out the plans and specifications to the sparsely populated Pampa, where the estancieros have probably taken up all the land they can handle, and where the precious plans will be chucked about te swelter on a medano or rot in a cañadon, they should have been handed round the city to the merchants and store-keepers, who might think it advisable to lay out their rainy-day savings in 4 league plots. The business has not been properly managed, and we doubt if there is now time to apply the corrective.

COURTS.

The Court has refused to grant the request for the release of the Blanco adventurers, on the ground that the case is already in the hands of the Federal Judge The Government of President Borda, on the other hand, has recognized the justice of the Argentine protest against the recent violation of territory, and has promised to punish the Commander of the gun-boat Suarez. The departure of the Espora has consequently been countermanded.

Business in the law-courts has taken a lull, and there is no addition to the "agony" list. The British Bank of South America has filed a claim against the Province of Santa Fé, in Supreme Court against exaction of taxes from which all "Free Banks" are exempted. In the application of Messrs S. Boote & Co., for moratorium, the President of the Banco de la Nacion, and Mr. J.M. Drysdale have been named interventors. In the Santa Fé Courts the testamentaria of Mr. Davis, who died as recently as 1801, has been closed off, assets declared at about 1 million dollars. The testamentaria of Mr. Muñoz Salvigni has been started, assets difficult to assess as there is a vast pile of crisis stocks.

Government has approved the transfer by the heirs of the late Mr. Adolfo Grünbein to the Bank of Antwerp of his rights to 274,676 hectares of land in Santa Cruz Territory, part of the 400 leagues sold to him by the State. The Contaduria will make up the accounts of the deceased with the government at 8 per cent discount yearly.

The only item of note in the bankruptcy court is the refusal of the Judge to grant Messrs Matto, Costa and Co. a moratorium. The firm has appealed, on the ground that of all the creditors to a total of over ¼ a million dollars, only one interested to extent of $3000 had opposed the application. There are no more failures reported.

STOCKS.

Holders of Santa Fe Consols may be gratified by learning that the Governor of Holy Faith solemnly avers that under no circumstance whatsover will the service of the Consols be suspended, and we venture to say *may*, because it seems strange that such a declaration should have been necessary at all. It has not been current report that the service was in peril. Why then the asseveration? Perhaps H.E.. attributing the low price of a religiously served, good interest-paying stock to apprehensions of such a contingency as suspension, has hastened to dispel all doubts. It is very good news at all events, though we imagine that the low quotation is rather due to apprehensions of a further issue of the stock than to fears of suspension, as otherwise it would be lower still. The June coupon will soon fall in, which may appraise values.

It is rumoured that a nucleus of shareholders of the Banco Constructor de la Plata are serious in proposing to-day before the next general meeting a proposal to remodel or reconstitute the bank with the capital of 3 millions and odd in real estate calculated to remain over after satisfaction of all claims. This idea is patently absurd, as it is not an auspicious moment to start anything, much less a bank on real estate, whilst the bank's real estate is so involved, pledged and contangoed and lawbitten that the first steps to be taken should be directed towards clearing off encumbrances. For this reason we do not think the proposal and the nucleus worth detailing. Even in madness there should be method.

VICTORIA SAILORS' HOME.

The members of the Commemoration Committee have been so much occupied in connection with the preparations for the various entertainments arranged for next week that they have not had time to canvass for subscriptions for the Sailors' Home. The Treasurer has, however, received a good many subscriptions. The following are a few of the amounts that have either been paid or promised.

The Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	$500
General Roca	200
J. and J. Drysdale & Co.	3,000
Thomas Drysdale & Co.	1,000
Drabble Brothers & Co.	1,000
Logan & Co.	1,000
Runciman & Co.	1,000
Barclay, Mackintosh & Co.	1,000
George T. Nuttall	500
T. S. Boadle & Co.	500
STANDARD	200

PERSONAL.

On Tuesday last our old and highly esteemed friend Professor Pressinger gave his last lesson to his pupils in the National College and bade a long farewell to an educational career that lasted from start to finish 48¼ years; yet our old friend looks so young that he must have begun teaching the day he was born. As he said farewell to his boys in a few kind and affectionate words, they cheered and cheered and cheered again in such fashion that the old College shook; and it was with great difficulty that their beloved Professor managed to get away, with his right hand nearly shaken off.

Mr. Matthew Mackinlay Zapiola, Governor of Santa Cruz, has arrived up from the Far South to arrange some matters in connection with the territory, which is progressing apace. His views on the advisability of prolonging the Strawberry railway will be a valuable aid to the Home Secretary in postponing the scheme, as we imagine the Governor, as a practical business man, will urge the improvement of the coasting traffic in priority.

MILITARY.

Our highly esteemed colleague Lieutenant Colonel Catan, aide-de-camp to the President of the Republic and Sub-director of the *Revista Militar*, is about to compile a Contemporary Biographical Dictionary, a kind of "Men of the Time", of all the leading public men in the several countries of South America. There are such lots of leading gentlemen of all classes on this Continent that the gallant and talented Colonel will have a tough job of it; but the work ought to sell well, and will be most interesting.

Hellow! There is to be a grand military pow-wow on the 9th prox., and the National Guards of the city will take part in it. Better let the hard-working boys have their holiday. There are quite enough troops of the Line for the patriotic show.

THE BLANCO OUTRAGE.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE SEIZURE OF THE VENUS.

WILINESS OF CAPTTIN MURRAY.

HE SAVES THE LIFE OF A COLORADO SPY.

STAND-BY O'GORMAN GOES ON BOARD AND BRINGS BACK FULL DETAILS.

On the afternoon of June 12th, the steamer Venus, of the Mihanovitch line, was lying at the Darsena. Her commander Captain Murray, noticed many passengers coming on board who excited his suspicions in view of the present disturbed state of Uruguay and also because he had heard that some such attempt as took place was to be made. On board were three members of the Uruguayan secret police, a commissary and two subordinates. Capt. Murray had already reported the alarming rumors to the Argentine authorities in order to cover his responsibility. The three Oriental agents offered the Captain their aid in case of need, remarking that each carried on his person revolvers assuring a certain number of shots. Murray replied that they might do whatever their duty required and that in case of need he would be happy to accept their proffered aid. The Argentine authorities did not see their way to taking any action in the case of ticket-holding passengers. Consequently the Venus left the dock at six o'clock, about half an hour after the Montevideo had sailed. Throughout the early evening nothing suspicious occurred, all the passengers dining at the table and by ten o'clock all the ladies and children had retired. Captain Murray, 'semper vigilans,' was going the rounds of his ship to see whether anything unusual was taking place; he gave orders to the pilots that in case the Montevideo altered her course in any way they were to advise him at once, it having been rumored that an attempt was also to be made on that vessel. Shortly after ten it was reported to him that she had altered her course and appeared to be steaming back towards the Venus. Captain Murray, then thinking that, as yet no attempt had been made on his steamer, he had nothing to dread from his passengers, and that the plan was for the Montevideo to capture the Venus, ordered his navigation lights to be extinguished, and the ship put about and headed for La Plata with the idea of either running for that port or of placing his ship under the protection of the squadron of Argentine warships anchored in the outer roads. In order to deceive his pursuers he placed his navigation lights reversed and showing astern, i.e., the red port light on the starboard side aft, and the green starboard light on port side aft. The masthead light be placed abaft on the mainmast. He then proceeded to the engine room and ordered the engineer to drive his engines as hard as he could with safety. Thereupon the Blancos who had already captured the Montevideo, deceived by Captain Murray's stratagem, slackened speed, thinking that the Venus was coming to meet them and that all was well. Shortly afterwards, noticing that, on the contrary, the distance between the two vessels was increasing, they signalled with a blue Bengal light. Captain Murray, being on the bridge at 10.45, noticed this signal, and, calling his sailors to the upper deck, ordered them to prevent any person from coming on to that deck or approaching the steering-house. A few moments later, a party of 14 or 15 armed men forced their way upon the upper deck, and, pointing their revolvers at the captain on the bridge, demanded the immediate surrender of the ship. The captain and his crew being unarmed, were unable to offer resistance, and obliged to yield to the eloquence of the six-barreled arguments levelled at their heads, but Captain Murray protested energetically against such a piratical proceeding, and demanded from the leader of the revolutionists a document setting forth the circumstances of the case, a demand to which the Blanco leader at once acceded, at the same time guaranteeing the safety of the women, children, and other passengers. The surrender of the Venus being accomplished, the revolutionists burst forth with huzzas.

The leaders then placed armed guards at all the passages and proceeded below, opened certain trunks and donned uniforms. They next repaired to the salon and celebrated their success with libations of Champagne, the officers of the expedition paying cash for everything consumed on board.

Meanwhile a revolutionary force under Sr. Navarro had taken possession of the Montevideo, and the Venus having stopped, they ran close alongside. Amidst more huzzas and the discharge of fire arms the order was given to the Venus to proceed to a certain place on the eastern point of the Banco de Playa Honda, where she arrived and anchored at 3 a.m. of the 13th.

There they found a lighter waiting which transferred the revolutionists of the Montevideo to the Venus. The chief officer of the expedition, Sr. Navarro, then set the Montevideo at liberty and she went on her way to Montevideo. At six a.m. arrived another lighter towed by a small tug, the Angelo, which ran up alongside the Venus, bringing 300 more men under command of Sr. Brito, who all embarked on Venus, which remained quietly at anchor awaiting arrival of Col. Smith and officers and supplies of arms. As already related in our columns, Col. Smith and his party had been captured by the authorities on the Don Carlos. On board Venus, the revolutionary chiefs, alarmed at the non-arrival of Smith, held a council of war at which they obliged Captain Murray to be present. It was decided that the expedition was a fiasco, and knowing that the unusual position of the Venus would soon be remarked from Buenos Aires, they decided that there was nothing to be done but to wait to see whether Col. Smith or an Argentine warship would arrive first. As the officers of the expedition had not been informed of its exact destination and their men had not a sufficient supply of arms, the non-arrival of Smith and his officers, who alone were in possession of the plans and arms, rendered it impossible for them to continue the expedition on their own account without waiting for Smith.

At 9 a. m. the Olimpo coming from Paraguay was signalled by Captain Murray who went alongside her in a boat and asked if she would take passengers for Buenos Aires. The Olimpo's Captain having replied affirmatively, the transfer of the ladies and children from the Venus was at once begun.

While this was taking place, the Argentine dispatch boat Gaviota arrived at 9.30. She sent a boat to the Venus with the Sub-Prefect of the Port of Buenos Aires, Sr. Garcia and three officers, who ordered the leader of the revolutionists to immediately hand over the Venus to her rightful commander, Captain Murray. This was forthwith done. A force of armed Argentine sailors was placed at the disposal of Captain Murray, who was ordered to proceed to Buenos Aires and to make his ship fast alongside the pontoon Rosetti, in the Boca, where she arrived at 2.30 p.m. Those of the ordinary passengers who had not gone to the Olimpo were transferred to the Golondrina which sailed for Montevideo the same evening. Amongst these were the three Oriental police agents who had offered their assistance to Captain Murray, in case an attempt should be made to seize the ship. At the first alarm they had hidden themselves in a cabin for fear of being maltreated by the revolutionists, who proved to be far more numerous than they had suspected. During all the above events they had lain 'perdus.' One of the Blanco chiefs, aware of the presence of these men on board, and feeling a particular animosity against one of them, who had been one of the most active and successful agents of the Oriental Government in discovering and frustrating the plans of the Blancos, questioned Captain Murray as to his whereabouts. Murray refused to reveal his hiding-place and besought the Blanco leader not to make his ship the scene of any personal reprisals or revenge, a request to which the Blanco leader acceded, saying that he wished no bloodshed on board, but that he feared that he could not respond for the acts of his companions if the presence of this particular individual came to their knowledge. He, however, promised to be silent on the subject.

The man in question doubtless owes his life to Captain Murray's humane intervention, but nevertheless, this fact did not prevent him, once in safety, from stating that he thought that Captain Murray had been in connivance with the Blancos. The absurdity of this slander is demonstrated by the fact that Captain Murray, when he suspected that all was not right on board, took the correspondence of Minister Frias to President Borda which had been confided to him personally and concealed it on his person to prevent it from falling into the hands of the revolutionists. This correspondence was afterwards safely delivered into the hands of President Borda. What took place subsequently to the arrival of the Venus in the Boca is already well known to our readers.

Stand-by O'Gorman.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

B. Ayres, June 16th, 1897.

To the Editor of the STANDARD:

Sir,

In the original notices published of the recommendations submitted to a general meeting of the British community by the Committee which had been formed for framing proposals for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession it was suggested that employers should, as far as possible, grant a holiday on the 22nd inst. to all those in their service who might be of British nationality or descent.

On behalf of the committee which has since been engaged in preparations for carrying out the wishes of the community, an appeal in this sense is now addressed to the responsible heads of firms, managers and others, in the hope that they may see their way to extending this favor to their subordinates in question.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

William A. C. Barrington,
Chairman.
J. W. Fleming,
Hon. Sec.

The Jubilee In Montevideo.

Montevideo, June 17th 1897.

Sir,

The *Montevideo Times* calls you to account to-day for a mistaken rendering of a telegram relating to the Diamond Jubilee subscriptions here.

The Editor of that paper has rushed in He is supposed to know a little of Shakespeare, and Shakespeare has given such "rushes" if not a "Local Habitation" certainly a name.

What is the history and position of the Jubilee subscriptions?

The first meeting that was called at the Legation resolved unanimously to erect a Rood Screen in the English Church to, commemorate the event with a corresponding Brass.

Everyone was taken by surprise. Nobody knew exactly what a Rood Screen might be. Dictionaries were ransacked and even then there was a vacuum; but a protest was made. Those who conformed dissented. A second meeting was held, the original proposal was rejected, and it was resolved to build a "Victoria Hall" and to give an entertainment.

For the Hall, which cannot cost less than $25,000 gold, up to the present not $2000 have been subscribed. The chance of a hall ever being built is more than remote. The entertainment is announced for next Tuesday. All English under 14 years are to be admitted free, others at $1 a head, to include refreshments. What can be done at that price?

In the meantime the Committee of the English Club started a subscription for a suitable memorial in the Club to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. The leading representatives of English society, bankers, merchants, railway officials etc. have subscribed one dollar each, and this suitable recognition of the most glorious reign now stands at a little over $60!!

Again the English Chaplain comes to the front. He has given up the "Rood" for a Chancel Screen which he wishes to erect as a memorial. As the Templo Inglés has no chancel, only a hole in the wall—not bad as far as it goes—for the Communion Table, the proposal is a fad, if not farcical.

That is how we stand. Neither more nor less—these are the facts "which nobody can deny."

Yours faithfully,

A Briton.

I enclose my card.

THE BRITISH HORSE-COMMISSION.

Colonel Truman and his brother officers are fast drawing near to the completion of their task. Of the total number of criollo horses required, between 800 and 1000—nearly all have already been secured, all of 57 inches in height say 1m. 45, the average height of the criollo being barely more than 55 inches. The commission have more offers of horses from all sides that they can possibly consider. In fact it is a difficult task for them to decide where to go amid such a wealth of urgent appeals to go and buy. The desire of the commission has, apparently, rather been to thoroughly revise all the horses in the country than to buy the necessary number in the easiest and quickest manner; since, once having obtained the knowledge of what there are, it will be an easy matter, should necessity arise, to lay their hands on what may be required. Hitherto only those animals have been accepted which were able to pass a searching veterinary examination, but should several thousands be wanted, it is probable that animals practically as good might be accepted and these could be secured almost in any reasonable number. Up till now only from 10 to 20% of the horses inspected have been selected, the remainder being refused on account of height or unsoundness, an extraordinary number being found disqualified for defects of vision, caused probably by the infamous carelessness, if not brutality, of striking colts about the head when teaching them their reins.

The number still wanting will easily be obtained during the next few days, and with the 400 to 500 well bred blood "mestizo" colts, almost all of which have already been secured, will be orfe the end of the present month be shipped to the Cape. These colts are all of 61 inches in height, and are purchased to take rank with the ordinary chargers—to carry say 14 to 16 stone—usually bought in England. The average price of the criollo horses, placed on board ship, will be about £5, or $75 paper a piece, a price which leaves a very ample profit to the ordinary "gaucho" or "estanciero" proprietor.

The price of the colts is naturally more than double that sum, and at the same time they are much more difficult to obtain than the criollo horses, since almost every horse-breeder in the Republic is in the habit of crossing with draught strains to provide animals easy of sale in the cities. Speaking generally we think that the British Commission must be very satisfied with the result of their inspection, and we doubt not that Colonel Truman will be able to present to the War Office such a favourable report of Argentine horse-flesh as to warrant our estancieros in breeding criollo animals, especially in view of this new market now opened to them.

DRY DOCKS AND NORTH BASIN.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,—

Dear Sir,—

The day the Italian liner docked, I saw the two docks, which are a credit to the contractors. But docks without workshops are like a cart without a horse. Had one dock been constructed with engineering and repairing shops, then the job would have been a good one. If the work has to be done at the engineering establishments at the south end of the town, I think even with lower dock rates than Cibils, the expense will be equally as great, owing to the serious loss of time. A good shop to execute heavy repairs to hull and engines will cost at least £70,000. Similar docks to those in England would cost from £70,000 to £80,000 each. If I remember aright a sum equal to £333,333 was voted for the construction of these two docks; and if the cost of the abandoned Zarate Dock (which by the way is doing good work in the River Tyne), one hundred thousand pounds, be added to the above, those Government docks stand at over £217,000 each, which is certainly paying for its whistle. As they are without shops they will be very inconvenient, except for painting and cleaning ships' bottoms.

NORTH DARSENA OR BASIN.

I was not at all favourably impressed with it. There was only a captull of wind from the eastward, and a big swell came rolling in from the river. The entrance is quite open to the eastward. If vessels were moored in it they would certainly be liable to receive great damage, and with a heavy gale it would be a breaking-up yard, which doubtless would benefit the repairing docks. With a heavy swell, the docks themselves have a risk, for should the gates be open, the caissons—that is, the pontoon gates—are liable to receive injuries, so as to render them useless should they sink. It was said that the river steamers would run to and from this basin, but I imagine their owners will not agree to leave their present snug moorings for such a risky one.

A remedy to shut out the swell I think would be curved moles run out some distance, or a crescent-shaped breakwater with its horns shoreward, such as now protects Leghorn Harbour from a similar trouble. This latter would be the most effective. When the North Channel is open to traffic you will doubtless hear more about the North Basin.

As this may interest many of your nautical readers, and those concerned in shipping, you will excuse me encroaching on your valuable space.

Yours truly,

Nauticus.

General News.

TUESDAY

"Social Life" amongst our adopted countrymen yesterday was the reverse of gay, and there was a depressing proportion of funerals and cases of illness in the Fashionable Intelligence columns of our leading Argentine contemporaries. The other communities seemed to be all right. As for that which speaks nothing but English, its thoughts were fixed on the Cinderella prance to-morrow night and the Jubilee racket next week. The Weather Clerk wept copiously in the morning, dried his eyes at noon, and was himself again at night. People were asking for Mr. Campos, the La Plata Wiggins, wanting to know why he forgot to predict the rain.

WEDNESDAY

The National Deputies held a secret sitting yesterday, to which Dr. Alcorta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was summoned. The debate, or rather, the chat, was all about the B. O. unpleasantness, but it amounted to nothing, and no decision was arrived at.

It there be any truth in some of last night's telegrams from Montevideo, the army of which President Borda is, by a Constitutional fiction, Commander in Chief, is breaking up, at least that portion of it in the field. There seems to be a general three D's state of affairs in the B. O. Cabinet also.

The political note of the day yesterday was the proclamation of Dr. Quirno Costa in Santiago del Estero as candidate to be General Roca's Vice-President. Some very astute politicians think that this is a clever electioneering dodge to force him to resign his seat in the Cabinet, as political etiquette prescribes that no one can be candidate and Minister at the same time.

THURSDAY

The Cinderella Ball last night was a dazzling success. Our Sailor Prince Hall was positively filled with young beauties, blonde and brunette, of sundry nationalities, the blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon element, of course, predominating. We are sorry that our limited space will not permit our publishing the names of the crowds of fair damsels present. The decorations and adornment of the Hall and distribution of light were perfect: the supper and music were ditto, and the Committee deserve a warm vote of thanks from those present for having provided them with such a splendid Terpsychorean entertainment.

They had a grand flare-up in pious Córdoba on Tuesday at the opening of the tunnel of the "Electric Light and Power Company." The Governor and all the swells in the city were there. The metre of rock that still separated the two sections of the tunnel were blown away in presence of the distinguished guests, after which they sat down to an "oppario" lunch. Fifteen cubic metres of water will pour through the tunnel per second, and fall from a height of 30 metres on turbines that will yield 1700 steam horse power to to give electric light and motor power to the city. Mr. Thursby made a splendid speech, and the Governor congratulated him on on the first step towards converting the "City of church steeples into a City of factory chinneys." Bravo! Mr. Thursby.

FRIDAY.

On the night of the 22nd the British Legation in Avenida Alvear will be splendidly illuminated with gas, with the letters V.R. and the Imperial Crown; and the front of the building will be decorated with all the varieties of British flags.

Matters are beginning to look pescatorial in Montevideo for Borda. His intimates are urging him to declare himself Dictator, and to expel his predecessor from the country, as he is credited with being at the bottom of the opposition in the Chambers.

H. M. S. Beagle has arrived in Dock 3, to take her part in the Jubilee racket, and the Basilisk is at Rosario, to help the Britishers there through it. This Jubilee business is now on the brain of all English-speaking citizens, and the unfortunate members of the Committee are losing weight visibly with the tremendous strain of work, and will be as thin as walking sticks when the 8th of July prance winds up the whole affair.

There are fresh rumours flying about as to the critical condition of the cruiser Garibaldi. The public seem destined never to hear the end of the trouble about this ill-omened ship. Why not take her guns out at once and send her into the new graving dock?

At it again, Jonathan. The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* makes the startling announcement that Her Majesty the Queen is now almost totally blind, and gives as his authority one of her private physicians. In London no one believes a word of this. If it be true, her abdication or the nomination of a Prince Regent is not far off. Her personal physician, Sir John Reid, is now on vacation, which does not at all tally with the *Sun's* sensational news. That Her Majesty's sight is failing, and perhaps rapidly, is no great wonder at her advanced age.

Across the Jordan there was, in the first fizzing moment of enthusiasm at Dr. Sanarelli having signed Yellow Jack's death warrant by his bacillus discovery, a proposal to give him a present from the State of $10,000; but this has been changed to the honour of Uruguayan citizenship. We should say that the talented doctor would much prefer the cash; at least we should if in his position; but he will be entitled to a large sum offered by the Brazilian Government for the discovery of an antidote to yellow fever.

SATURDAY

Although the weather was of the "dismal Jemmy" order yesterday, people in general were in a jubilant and Jubilee frame of mind. (By the by, there is a worthy Israelite in town whose familiar name with his friends is Billy, and they are making most injewdicious puns on it in connection with the Jubilee (Jew Billy). There was a good deal of general news, rumour and gossip buzzing round. All the Chilians in town turned as pale as boiled turkeys at the news of the smash of the Bank of Santiago, the great Conservative private bank there; and a general financial and commercial "krach" is expected there. The defeat of that redoubtable hero Villar by Lamas and Saraiva was confirmed.

Major Pearce, of the Salvation Army, who has just returned from Uruguay, begs us to explain a statement made by us the other day, when we said that of the 1768 beds supplied by the Army during the month of May, the great majority had been paid for by the Benevolent Society. This is not the case: as a matter of fact 206 beds were paid by the B. Society, and the remainder were disposed of directly by the Army, in a great number of cases free. However, we cannot plead guilty to inaccuracy as the assertion was made by one of the Army.

We hear that President Borda intends to pardon one of the repentant rebel colonels, a genuine Oriental, to judge by his name, Urtu Bey, at the request of that officer's fellow townsmen. Speaking of Oriental affairs, Borda would save money and worry if he would make a contract at a fixed price, no cure no pay, with his cousin, Abdul Hamid, to secure the services of Edhem Pacha and a couple of thousand Bachi-bajouks to put an end to the revolution, now that that doughty leader, having settled the Greeks, is out of a job.

The news about the international muddle with B.O., last night was that it is all settled. The Argentine Minister to Uruguay Dr. Paz and the B.O.F.A. Minister Dr. Hordeñana had a palaver about it yesterday and came to a "brother we-are-both in-the-wrong, agreement. The men who violated Argentine territory will be punished, and the searching of Argentine or other suspected ships in the river will be courteously done. Dr. Paz expressed himself satisfied, and President Uriburu and Dr. Alcorta have put "Aprobado" at the foot of it. So ends this farcical history.

Now ladies, please let us know on your nicest perfumed note-paper your candid opinion of this new departure by your lovely sisters in the capital of Chile. A good many papas there in high life consider that the theatrical performances there are much the reverse of edifying, and object to their wives and daughters attending them, so they propose that a League be formed by a certain number of families who will bind themselves not to go to the theatres, and will subscribe $25 each for a "temporada" of 15 balls, bachelors paying $10 each. At these balls the utmost simplicity of dress is to be observed (cotton we suppose) and anything in the "decolletée" line, even the slightest approach to it, is forbidden as a sinful horror. As for the supper, it must be limited to tea, coffee, chocolate and biscuits! Well, fair readers, what do you think about this precious kind of ball?

SUNDAY.

The week wound up yesterday in mud, mizzle and manifestations of disgust with the Clerk of the Weather. Business was dull, except for the shoe-blacks, and in British circles the Jubilee was the "do de pecho" note. Jubilee here, Jubilee there. "Figaro qui, Figaro la!" is nothing to it; and we were up to the roots of our hair all day in Jubilee literature, interviews, etc., etc. How we survive to tell the tale we cannot say, but there is evidently a divinity that shapes the STANDARD's ends, rough hew them as circumstances may. The news of the day was nothing very hair-standing from any quarter. The Sublime Sultan is said to have at last yielded to the Powers about Thessaly, and peace with Greece is considered to be at hand. Dear old Verdi is on his dying bed, to the tearful regret of Italian opera-goers all over the world. The cyclone in Paris appears to have given the "City of Palaces and Perdition" a pretty considerable shaking, and let it in for a lot of its francs in damage done. The really sensational rumour of the day came from Concepcion del Uruguay, and was to the effect that General Villar blew his brains out after his recent defeat by Lamas and Saravia.

We have to congratulate Major Pearce of the Salvation Army on his excellent idea of supplementing the advantages of the Night Refuge, in Calle Pavon 1562, by providing a mid-day meal for the moderate sum of 10 cents. With the cold, damp weather, distress has increased, and not only the homeless but the poor may avail of the Refuge and apply for the meal. Tickets may be obtained from Major Pearce, Headquarters, Rivadavia 3290. We should advise persons who desire to distribute relief to purchase tickets or orders on the Refuge or Shelter.

At a meeting held by several interested in the cattle and sheep import and export business and estancieros in the mart of Messrs Funes & Lagos, last night, it was decided to give a breakfast in the rooms, which have been kindly offered by Messrs. Funes and Lagos, on the 22nd inst at noon and it is to be hoped that all those interested in the trade will join in doing honour to the 60th anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria. Mr. Carlos Nelson occupied the chair. All those desirous of joining may send their names to Carlos Nelson, chairman, at Funes and Lagos, or to Sec. at 195 Calle Reconquista. The following gentlemen were among those present:—Messrs. Rudolf Lugon, Augusto Freers, John Macdonald, W. Ewart, E. B. Perkins, Thomas Kincaid, Hamilton and Saunders, James Sidey, R. P. Fraser, Julio Schmidt, R. Vardyte (Spurr and Lagos), T. Murray, Skinner, T. A. Martin, and John Friler.

The Executors of the Port contractors Messrs. Walker and Co. will entertain on Thursday next at the Cafe de Paris, at a Jubilee dinner, the Argentine Department of Engineers, the engineering staff of the port works and other gentlemen. We hear it will be a sumptuous affair.

By all that's mellifluous! More and more music for the STANDARD's venerable piano! Professor Pini, who occupies such a high place in professional musical circles, has presented us with a copy of his 'Diamond Jubilee March,' a stirring composition that will find great acceptance amongst Her Majesty's subjects here. The generous Professor has made a present of 500 copies to the Jubilee Committee, to be sold at $1 each, for the Sailors' Home Fund. This splendid march will be played at the performances of 'Pinafore', and at the Promenade Concert in the Argentine Pavilion. There is on the cover a really splendid portrait of Her Majesty as she is to-day, done by the rising young Argentine artist, Ripamonte, pupil of the eminent painter Della Carcova, and who took First Prizes at the Bon Marché Exhibition for his painting 'Las Huerfanas,' and others.

Commercial News.

MONDAY.

Things were unusually dull on 'Change to-day, no business doing, and few people there, a result of the watery, overcast, good-for-ducks kind of day. Even the after-hour knots were wanting, which lent additional desolation to the Sahara-Desert-like aspect of hall and ring. These after-hour groups are a special feature of the Bolsa. All the rumours and reports and "ballons d' essai" etc. calculated to improve the market, send gold soaring or slumping, and stocks jumping or collapsing, are originated, trimmed and set going there. The brokers are a happy-go-lucky, easy-going, give-and-take lot on the whole; genial and generous mostly, with here and there a streak of the serious element that establishes the orderly and practical as the normal of business; and as they sit around and set their quips and cranks flying, it is sometimes difficult to imagine that the bandying of the joke can be so freely indulged in, when rarely it does not mean serious questions of economy and financial interests. But when things are stupidly dull, even the Bolsa chucks is a hopeless jobstriving to galvanize interest into life. Thus it is that there is no animation at present. With business paralysed and speculation effete, Congress mooning over Platonic politics and the market in general going dead-slow, there is nothing even to talk about, develop or expand. Everything is stale and flat; exchange dead as regards business, but buoyant in tendency; gold hard set like a stuck-pig, and stocks alternately spurting and fizzling as the fit seizes. Only after a prolonged drought which is extremely rare in this zone, can a wet day be a source of interest and discussion.

TUESDAY.

The market woke up very vigorously to-day with a wild fling in gold that astonished the majority considerably. nearly ½ a million dollars changing hands for cash alone. Prices did not shew striking variety, as they held wonderfully firm, avalanche and all notwithstanding, but they did bend somewhat to the weight, and must eventually give way further, unless there comes a new and unexpected change over the features of the situation. Taking things as they stand, the outlook is shaping boldly and clearly for a fall. It has been noted for some time that, whilst buyers on time have become significantly scarcer, sellers, first rate signatures too, have come forward, whilst exchange is actually bristling. This is not a speculative freak either. It is the outcome of a situation automatically working out, as speculation has been an unknown factor in the market for two or three months back, in fact almost since the Castells flare-up. Flickering attempts to revive it have proved disastrous, and no one will venture to contend that there is any speculative element at all at work. Thus, narrowed down to the influences of demand and supply, the market shews an almost unvarying monotony, but with the contango changing into backwardation, it is quite clear that the mass of "pase" gold will have to come on the market at the end of the month, since passed over from month to month at 1½ to 2 points, with the bridge broken, the pass is blocked. So long as the bulls were able to maintain a high contango they could maintain their positions, but times have changed, the market with them, and the bulls are cornered. A month or so ago things were widely different; then we did not have exchange at 48d., Fundings at 88, a backwardation for the end of the month, or General Roca commanding the political arena. A bare month has seen a startling change in positions, and it is through realizing this that the market is shadowing out a break-away.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bolsa has apparently relapsed into torpid indifference again, as there is next to nothing doing. Gold refuses to budge, as heedless to the blandishments of the bears as to the allurements of the bulls, and so everything hangs, dull and dreary, heavy and comatose. There is no reason to suppose any change in the bearings. Opinion still favors a fall, but as there are no active forces or elements in play, naturally the fall is still at the best a probability. However, we are pulling through an exceptionally dull season much better than could have been anticipated, and as well as could possibly be expected, which is decidedly satisfactory, whilst all that the pessimists seem to be able to put a tooth in is the squeeze in the National Treasury. Some people will keep harping on these pecuniary difficulties as if they were due to the ineptitude of the Minister or recklessness of the Government, which is a clear mis-conception, as the fault belongs by right of possession and origin to the Full Pay Committee of the Deputies who hatched an impossible Budget—as the Committee cannot but admit it was warned at the time. It was a mulish budget, stuck to with mulish obstinacy, and it is only right that the saddle should be put on the right mule. Calling the Government to account, therefore, for an impoverished exchequer, under such circumstances, is only pardonable in those who are unaware of the conditions. We may say that the market at large is lost in wonderment as to how the Minister is able to carry on at all, since pulling-the-devil-by-the-tail is the only qualification that will fit a struggle with such meagre resources against appalling requirements. How it is carried on is a veritable puzzle, and yet so deftly and ably is the thing managed that but few see the difficulty, and no one can defect a hitch. It may not be financing "á la haute école," but it is at least very clever manipulation.

FRIDAY

The Riveer Plate will never go ablaze over the business that is doing at present, and as there is a heavy, tough, impenetrable lethargy sagging the market, there seems to be little prospect of any awakening for some time. Things go mooning along; there is always something doing in exports and imports, in exchange, produce, real-estate; but as for business, as people understand it, when there is a fine, bracing, sou-wester stirring up the depths and curling the waves—that kind of business has disappeared. Gold keeps hanging on at 295 in devil-may-care indifference, the flare-up of 10 or 20 cents in one hour being contracted by a dizzy drop of 20 or 30 cents in the next, and so everything is hopelessly stagnant, flagging and dull. Stocks are no better, rather worse, as, with money tight, half the operations posted are 'gatos' and the other half of no importance. If anything can beat this for steady inertia, perhaps we shall get to it later on. People keep on speculating as to when the turn is likely to set in, some opining with the advent of spring, which will shew up the prospects of the harvest, others anticipating a discounting movement on the proclamation of General Roca as National Candidate, from which it would seem that, more or less about August, things should begin to pick up again. Not that the situation is very bad; very much worse it might be without much difficulty or such a qualification being applicable, as, except for a squeeze, there is not much wrong, but when business hangs everyone grumbles on principle. Now our neighbours over the ridge—*they* have got a first-chop economic crisis brewing, but the Plate, no; a couple of months of heavy stagnation is all that we have to face.

More or less about the beginning of this month we stated on the authority of a leading business man in the market, that it was the opinion of merchants in general that the thick of the crisis was past, and not much damage done, as for one responsible house that tottered, and went where the woodbine twineth and ivy climbeth, at least half a dozen or more commercial parasites resigned the ghost, purifying the ambient and relieving the strain. That the opinion was well founded is apparent from the fact that since then not a single failure of consequence has occurred so that things are nearly as slack in bankruptcy as on 'Change. It is needless to remark that it is very satisfactory to find this so, and a proof that B. Aires commerce is very solid to have got over the squeeze so easily.

There was about as much swing in gold at the second hour as there was in the morning, the price fluctuating between 294.80 and 295.10 to close at 294.90, a very minimum of oscillation. For dates there was next to nothing done, and but for to-morrow being a Saturday, with requirements for the weekly settlement, the business would have been a bagatelle. The stock board was almost a blank; some National G's were done at 84 and 83.90, Santa Fé Consols at 39, and Catalinas at 7.70.

SATURDAY.

Anything to equal the stagnation on 'Change at present it would be hard to imagine, and many find it hard to realize thet such a position as this can endure long. But that it will be enduring there can be little doubt, as things have settled down into such a slough of despond that there is no moving them. Ring succeeds ring, day succeeds day, week follows week, but there is no change in gold; there it is, and there it sticks, with the brokers grumbling and the market wondering. Even the little business doing, or rather posted, is not genuine, as whether to beguile the passing hour or move the current, 'gatos' are sprung as thick as sloes. Discussing the sickening monotony of the first hour's business today a leading English broker remarked with disgust thinly disguised in his accents:— "See that! Think it's genuine? Why of that ¾ million done for cash 400,000 is a monstrous "gato"—a Bolsa lie." And so things drag along without the barest trouble or stir on the water, dull, leaden, dispiriting. If there were only a semblance of convulsion, a facsimile of upheaval, a feint at double-somersaulting, Bolsa life would not be as terribly dreary; but the anæmia is throttling the market as fiercely as that fiend sickness Diphtheria, and and there is not a kick left in the poor "ole" mule. Gold is dead, stocks helpless, exchange at a stand-still, produce drooping. And this has to go on for a month or two still. It is well, of course, that it is no worse, but it is none the less ferociously slow and drear.

Business in gold at the first hour barely topped ¾ of a million dollars, of which over a half was done for cash alone. The price opened at 294.70 fluctuated up and down a beggarly 10 cents, drew up painfully to 295, and closed at 294.90 sellers. About 20 cents backwardation ruled the rate for end of month, and 10 cents contango that for July, though so little was done that it would be absurd to call it business. Stocks were very quiet. Some National G's were done at 84, Municipal 97, bonds at 77, Catalinas at 7.70 and Santa Fé Consols at 39.40, though there seem to be no buyers for the latter over 39. Some French banks were done at 75, but Constructors declined to 3.80, probably over the news published in our last issue. Absurd schemes of that kind will never help even kite-flying. Provincial cedulas were totally neglected.

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

AVERAGE OF GOLD PREMIUM.

Year.	
1885	37 o/o
1886	39 »
1887	35 »
1888	48 »
1889	80 »
1890	157 »
1891	273 »
1892	229 »
1893	224 »
1894	257 »
1895	244 »
1896	196.46 »

GOLD PREMIUM IN 1894, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
January	187 o/o	227 o/o	257 o/o	240 o/o
February	207.60	211	251	254
March	209.43	212	252	254
April	198.20	223	264	262
May	196.35	205	262	299
June	—	198	247.50	277
July	—	185	247.50	265
August	—	175	235	256
September	—	176.50	222.75	228
October	—	180.09	227	234
November	—	183.27	233.75	240.50
December	—	181.67	231.75	263

SALES OF GOLD ON 'CHANGE.

	1894	1895	1896	1897
	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold
Jan.	40,255,000	32,729,000	32,825,000	40,156,000
Feb.	33,350,400	26,196,000	37,790,000	46,168,000
March	38,800,000	28,284,000	38,640,000	31,327,478
April	38,000,000	31,160,000	37,500,000	36,858,232
May	39,170,000	34,980,000	33,710,000	34,056,000
June	39,000,000	25,708,000	32,303,000	—
July	32,400,000	24,888,000	38,577,000	—
August	39,720,000	25,721,000	38,626,000	—
Sept.	41,070,000	34,658,000	48,927,000	—
Oct.	39,600,000	29,686,000	40,538,000	—
Nov.	38,820,000	28,035,000	36,130,000	—
Dec.	36,747,000	28,646,000	41,081,000	—
	453,432,090	353,631,000	456,782,000	—

DAILY AVERAGE OF GOLD SOLD ON 'CHANGE.

	1894	1895	1896	1897
	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold
January	1,610,000	1,258,000	1,318,000	1,673,000
February	1,633,000	1,247,000	1,617,000	2,007,000
March	1,408,000	1,131,000	1,545,000	1,305,000
April	1,526,000	1,356,000	1,561,000	1,602,500
May	1,628,000	1,457,000	1,405,000	1,419,000
June	1,560,000	1,250,000	1,408,000	—
July	1,296,000	987,000	1,484,000	—
August	1,588,000	1,028,000	1,545,000	—
September	1,411,000	1,386,000	1,357,000	—
October	1,467,000	1,099,000	1,503,000	—
November	1,533,000	1,205,000	1,505,000	—
December	1,331,000	1,146,000	1,648,000	—

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE MADERO PORT

First Fortnight of June, 1897

STEAMER	SHIPPER	No. of ANIMALS		INSURANCE	PRICE OF ANIMAL	
		Steers	Sheep		Steers	Sheep
Palmas	Parker & Fraser	228	1136	£14 and 30s	$80 gold	$8 gold
Powderham	A. Morin	485	1010	F. 350 and 30	$95 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Hellas	Lond. Live Stock Co.	195	731	£4500	$95 m.n.	$11 m.n.
Avery Hill	Bemberg & Co.	—	150	£1000	—	$10 m.n.
Drumelzier	Las Palmas Pro. Co.	242	1502	$2900 gold	$14,000 gold	for the lot
Darwin	Parker & Fraser	174	1000	£2000	$90 m.n.	$9 m.n.
Caravellas	Nestor Lecoq	2	1672	F. 35 & 5	$100 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Kelvingrove	J. Swan & Co.	260	1042	£4500	$32 gold	$3.25 gold
Elstree Grange	Kingsland & Cash	180	970	£3200	$100 m.n	$10.50 m.n.
Mercurio	Nelson & Co.	57	—	$8000 gold *	—	—
Julia Park	J. Swan & Co.	608	872	£10,500	$31 gold	$3.25 gold
Lydia	Robertson & Co.	140	980	£14 & 30s	Reserved	Reserved
Vilna	Bosio & Camuyrano	70	—	$9000	$80 m.n.	—
Queensland	Robertson & Co.	242	1287	£14 and 30s	Reserved	Reserved
Phoenician	Rageio Carneiro	254	201	£8650	$30 gold	$10 m.n.
Sonnenburg	Julio Schmidt	184	1200	£8000	$65 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Zodiac	Onsgoity	198	1161	£15 & 30s	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Gellivara	Swan & Co.	440	1170	£8850	$30 gold	$3.50 gold
Atlantic	Hughes & Sidey	512	1049	£8750	$32 gold	$3 gold
Highland Lassie	Las Palmas Pro Co.	101	330	$10,000 gold	$5,000 gold	for the lot
Mexican Prince	A. Morin	152	1764	F. 350 and 25	$31 gold	$10 m.n.
Beeswing	A. Meuret	127	859	F. 8000	$90 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Colonia	T. Baeye	2	1719	F. 75,000	Reserved	Reserved
Hellopes	Kingsland & Cash	288	1060	£4000	$95 m.n.	$10 m.n.
		5085	22806			

* The s.s. Mercurio carried 52 horses and 44 mules, besides 57 steers, and the sum of $8000 gold was for the lot. The total number of horses and mules shipped was 108 and 1419 respectively. The average freight paid for steers and wethers was £5 5s and 10s respectively

GOLD PREMIUM IN JUNE.

June	1st Ring. Official rate.	2nd Ring.
1st	195.20 o/o	195.20 o/o
2nd	196.50	197.50
3rd	196.50	196.20
4th	195.60	195.20
5th	194.70	194.30
7th	195.00	195.30
8th	194.50	195.20
9th	195.80	194.80
10th	195.30	195.00
11th	195.30	195.00
12th	194.90	194.90
14th	195.00	195.00
15th	194.80	194.90
16th	195.10	194.80
18th	195.00	194.90
19th	194.90	194.90

SALES OF GOLD DURING JUNE.

June	1st Ring $ gold	2nd Ring $ gold
1st	774,170	653,500
2nd	650,700	435,500
3rd	761,500	317,384
4th	755,228	334,100
5th	1,167,550	451,288
7th	845,300	378,000
8th	935,465	337,800
9th	721,600	594,000
10th	586,188	448,500
11th	678,000	299,000
12th	800,100	160,985
14th	581,100	314,000
15th	972,550	283,100
16th	753,108	305,000
18th	578,504	448,621
19th	779,750	208,000

NATIONAL REVENUE.

BUENOS AYRES CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

	1896. $ m/n	1896. $ gold	1897. $ m/n	1897. $ gold
January	6,104,000	896,000	6,534,125	917,088
February	4,704,000	895,000	5,450,729	889,268
March ..	5,807,000	820,000	4,238,774	975,381
April ...	4,484,000	748,000	4,194,584	822,000
May	4,138,000	568,000	3,393,636	561,545
June....	3,545,000	586,000	—	—
July	4,575,000	811,000	—	—
August..	4,744,000	789,000	—	—
Septem..	4,718,630	749,512	—	—
October.	4,366,572	1,068,576	—	—
Novem..	4,340,376	594,278	—	—
Decem..	5,209,554	652,087	—	—
	57,157,892	9,062,925	—	—
1895...	58,425,025	8,682,430	—	—

MONTH OF JUNE.

	$ m/n	$ gold
June 1st	105,728	36,690
2nd	141,765	10,635
3rd	88,382	23,314
4th	82,631	26,718
5th	96,852	28,855
7th	241,174	18,277
8th	101,890	16,473
9th	158,781	20,919
10th	177,273	16,159
11th	167,781	14,962
12th	96,899	14,892
14th	125,251	20,404
15th	150,905	10,836
16th	157,046	16,815
18th	100,029	19,055
19th	123,688	20,294

URUGUAYAN REVENUE.

CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS.

	1895	1896	1897
January	$883,764	$1,067,848	$756,107
February	899,317	962,317	783,796
March	1,084,529	1,402,360	726,328
April	1,114,696	1,035,696	698,000
May	906,446	701,378	—
June	663,944	665,808	—
July	881,478	805,249	—
August	806,494	821,689	—
September	880,577	878,589	—
October	876,147	823,725	—
November	776,273	965,115	—
ecember	920,604	782,718	—
Total	10,624,265	10,262,707	—

1889	$10,786,602
1890	9,848,735
1891	8,648,509
1892	8,598,360
1893	8,967,780
1894	10,293,763
1895	10,624,265
1896	10,262,707

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS	Price.	Date.
Deuda Municipal de 1882, de 6 o/o (Ley No. 1257, Oct. 30 de 1882)	78 — June 5,	1897
Deuda Consolidada Municipal de 1891 de 6 o/o (Ley No. 2874, Nov. 23 de 1891)	88 — April 29,	»
Deuda Consolidada internal de 1894 de 6 o/o (Ley No. 3059, Enero 5 de 1894)	83 — June 12,	»
Empréstito Nacional Interno de 1891, de 6 o/o (Ley No. 2782, Junio 23 de 1891 : Acuerdo 9 Mar. de 1891)	77 — June 15,	»
Fondos Públicos Nacionales de 1881, de 5 o/o (Ley No. 1107, Set. 25 de 1881)	73 — May 6,	»
Fondos Públicos Nacionales de 1884, de 5 o/o (Ley No. 1418, Junio 30 de 1884)	67 — May 4,	»
Fondos Públicos Nacionales de 1892, de 6 o/o (Ley No. 2841, Oct. 16 de 1891)	77 — June 16,	»
Títulos de Dep. del Banco Nac. de 1824, de 6 o/o (Ley No. 3037, Nov. 18 de 1893)	99 — Dec. 3,	1896
Id Id. Id. (oro)	92 — May 24,	1895
Consolidada de Santa Fé	39 40 June 19,	1897
Títulos de Dep. del Banco Provincial de Buenos Aires	33 40 June 19,	»
Deuda Municipal de 1897	77 — June 10,	»
CEDULAS.	Interest annual	Price. Date
NACIONAL—		
Serie A, $ oro	5 o/o	69 50 Feb. 12, 1897
» A, $ m/n	7 »	95 50 Mar. 29, »
» B, »	7 »	96 50 May 28, »
» C, »	7 »	90 — June 10, »
» D, »	7 »	92 — June 10, »
» E, »	7 »	90 — June 10, 1897
» F, »	7 »	88 50 June 16, »
» G, »	7 »	84 — June 19, »
PROV. DE B. AIRES—		
Serie A, $ oro	6 o/o	8 — July 23, 1893
» A, $ facrtes	8 »	17 20 April 26, 1897
» B, »	8 »	17 — June 8, »
» C, »	8 »	20 50 Aug. 14, 1896
» D, »	8 »	20 50 Aug. 14, »
» E, »	8 »	17 — June 16, 1897
» F, $ m/n	6 »	16 70 April 22, »
» G, »	7 »	17 40 May 20, »
» I, »	8 »	17 20 April 8, »
» J, »	8 »	17 20 April 8, »
» K, »	8 »	17 50 May 17, »
» L, »	8 »	17 30 June 15, »
» M, »	8 »	17 30 May 1, »
» N, »	8 »	17 30 May 4, »
» O, »	8 »	17 20 April 27, »
» P, »	8 »	17 30 May 10, »
Series diversas de	8 »	17 40 June 19, »

SHARES	Price.	Date.
Banco Constructor de la Plata	$ m/n	3 80 June 19, 1897
Banco Agrícola del Rio de la Plata	»	16 o/o July 14, 1896
Banco Colonizador Nac.	»	15 — July 7, »
» Comercial	»	27 — Feb. 3, »
» del Comercio	»	86 50 June, 16, »
» Español del Rio de la Plata	»	120 — June 16, 1897
» Francés del Rio de la Plata	$ oro	76 — June 5, »
» de Italia y Rio de la Plata	»	80 — June 3, »
» Nacional (en liquidacion)	$ m/n	75 — Oct. 17, 1895
» Sud Americano	»	30 — May 14, 1895
Nuevo Banco Italiano (new shares)	»	82 — June 14, 1897
Bolsa de Comercio— Empresa del Edificio para la Sociedad	»	175 — June 2, »
Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco	»	57 — June 2, »
Compañia Telegráfico-Telefónica del Plata	»	110 — June 7, »
Canalizadora del Riach.	»	7 — Nov. 7, »
Com. Gen. de Fósforos.	»	102 — July 6, »
Docks, depósitos y muelle de las Catalinas	»	7 70 June 19, 1897
Expreso Villalonga— Compañia Nacional de Trasportes	»	17 — Oct. 4, 1896
Gas Argentino	»	136 — June 19, 1897
Gas—Co Primitiva de	»	190 — June 16, »
Gas de la Plata	»	50 — Sept. 10, 1896
La Edificadora	»	88 — June 8, »
La Previsora (Com. de Seguros)	»	76 — May 29, 1897
La Buenos Aires (Com. de Seguros)	»	40 — June 1, »
La Primitiva (Fábrica de bolsas lonas, etc)	»	62 — June 1, »
La Argentina (Fábrica de Papel)	»	130 — Dec. 24, 1896
Refinería Argentina (ordinaria	$ oro	15 — Aug. » 1,
La Inmobiliaria (Comp. de Seguros)	»	40 — Oct. 12, »
Merc. Central de Frutos	»	40 — June 8, 1897
Compañia Sansinena	»	75 — Aug. 27, 1896
Muelles y Dep. La Plata	$ m/b	8 50 June 1, 1897
Mercado frutos La Plata	»	2 50 June 1, »
Puerto San Nicolás	»	11 50 June 18, »
Puerto Buenos Aires	»	22 — June 18, »
Azucarera Tucumana	$ oro	120 — Feb. 20, »
Banco Hipotecario de la Capital (Bonos oro)		80 — May 31, 1895
Banco Constructor de la Plata (obligaciones de $10 m/n cada uno)		8 — June 16, 1897
Banco Hipotecario de la Capital (40 o/o Scrip)		87 50 May 22, 1896
Refinería Argentina (70 o/o Scrip)		100 — July 24, »
Ferro Carriles Pobladores		20 — May 22, »
Tramway La Rafaela		55 — Dec. 31, »

PRODUCE PRICES.

WHEAT—			
Barleta superior	per 100 kilos	$10 70	11 20
» good	»	10 20	10 60
» middling	»	9 00	10 00
» Inferior	»	8 00	8 90
Saldomé superior	»	10 70	11 20
» good	»	10 20	10 60
» middling	»	9 00	10 00
» inferior	»	8 00	8 90
Francés superior	»	11 00	11 30
» good	»	10 20	10 90
» middling	»	9 00	10 10
» inferior	»	8 00	8 90
Tusella superior	»	11 70	11 20
» good	»	10 20	10 60
» middling	»	9 00	10 00
» inferior	»	8 00	8 90
Candeal superior	»	13 00	14 00
» good	»	12 00	12 50
» middling	»	11 00	11 50
» inferior	»	9 50	10 20
MAIZE—			
MOROCHO SHELLED—			
Good to superior	»	4 00	4 50
Inferior to middling	»	3 40	3 90
AMARILLO SHELLED—			
Good to superior	»	3 40	3 70
Inferior to middling	»	3 00	3 30
PRICES FOR EXPORT—			
Barleta wheat	per 100 kilos	9 50	
Saldomé »	»	9 50	
Frances »	»	9 50	
Tusella »	»	9 50	
Maize Amarillo	»	3 40	3 60
Linseed	»	10 00	10 10
Flour, Cilindro 1a	»	1 70	1 75
» 2a	»	1 65	1 68
Hay	per 1000 kilos	20 00	32 00
Bran	per 100 kilos	4 00	4 20
CEBADA (barley)	per 100 kilos	6	7 00
CENTENO (rye)	»	7 00	8 50
AVENA blanca	»	7 00	9 00
LINSEED—			
Good to superior	per 100 kilos	9 00	10 00
Inferior to middling	»	7 00	8 90
TURNIP SEED—			
Good to superior	»	8 00	9 00
Inferior to middling	»	6 00	7 50
ALFALFA SEED—			
Good to superior	per 10 kilos	6 00	6 80
Inferior to middling	»	3 50	5 60
BIRDSEED (alpiste)	»	0 40	0 60
HAY—			
Alfalfa	per 1000 kilos	21 00	34 00
Mezcla	»	12 00	20 00
FLOUR—			
Cilindro O o A	per 10 kilos	1 80	1 85
» 1a o B	»	1 60	1 70
» 2a o B	»	0 65	0 80
» 3a	»	0 35	0 45
SALTED SALADERO HIDES—			
Steers, duty paid	per 100 kilos	gold 16	17
Cows	»	»	—
Horses	»	gold 3	10
SALTED MATADERO HIDES—			
Steers		12 00	12 50
Cows		»	18 00

DRY HIDES— CONSUMO DE CAMPO—	North and West Per 10 kilos	South Per 10 kilos
Good to superior	$9 20 á 9 80	$9 20 á 9 80
Inferior to good.	8 00 á 9 00	8 00 á 9 00
ESTACION—		
Good to superior.	—	—
Inferior to good.	—	—
Becerros	8 50 á 9 20	8 50 á 9 20
Nonatos	8 00 á 8 20	8 00 á 8 20
HORSE HIDES—		
Good to superior.	5 00 á 5 10	5 00 á 5 10
Inferior to middl.	4 80 á 5 00	4 80 á 5 00
Potrancas	2 20	2 40
Potrillos	0 20	0 20
SHEEPSKINS— CONSUMO—	North Per kilo	South Per kilo	West Per kilo
Good to superior	$0 56	$0 58	$0 60
Middling to good	0 54	0 56	0 56
Inferior to middling	0 50	0 52	0 52
ESTACION—			
Good to superior	0 52	0 56	0 58
Middling to good	0 48	0 50	0 56
Inferior to middling	0 46	0 48	0 50
Capachos	0 12	0 15	0 15
PELADOS CONSUMO	0 25	0 30	0 30
MATADERO SHEEPSKINS—			
ESTACION—			
Good to superior	0 40	0 43	0 45
Middling to good	0 38	0 40	0 42
Inferior to middling	0 36	0 38	0 40
LAMBSKINS—			
New	per doz	2 30 á 2 40	
Old	»	1 50 á 1 80	
DRY HIDES OF INTERIOR—			
Entre Rios	per 10 ks.—$ gold	2 85 á 2 95	
Concordia	» »	2 75 á 2 85	
Corrientes	» »	2 60 á 2 70	
Misiones	» »	2 60 á 2 70	
Cordoba	» »	2 70 á 2 80	
Santa Fé	» »	2 35 á 2 70	
Tucuman	» »	2 60	
Mendoza	» »	2 60	
San Juan	» »	2 50	
Cuyabá	» »	2 40	
HORSE HAIR—			
Good to superior	per 10 kilos	14 50 á 16 60	
Inferior to good	»	13 00 á 14 50	
COW-HAIR—			
Sin maslo	»	8 00 á 10 00	
Con maslo	»	6 00 á 8 00	
HORNS—			
Campo al barrer	per 1000	45 00	
BONES—			
Campo	per 1000 kilos	25 00	
TALLOW—			
Embarque	per 10 kilos	1 90 a 2 10	
ACEITE DE POTRO—			
In barrel	»	2 40 á 2 50	

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

June 19th, 1897.

Arrivals:—7426 kilos of wool, 8299 bundles of sheepskins, 5511 do cow-hides, 454 do potro, 114 bundles of hair, 4 bundles various hides, 54 casks of grease, 136 bags other cereals.

To-day's sales:—

WOOL— 25,000 kilos lana cruza Lincoln at 8.20, 7.70, 7.20, 6.70, 6.50; 32,000 do fina at 7.70, 6.90, 6.20; 3,500 do 2da esquila at 6.00, 5.30; 400 do suelta at 3.00.

SHEEPSKINS—20 lanudos consumo at 0.58; 10 do lanudos desechos at 0.38; 780 doz. lanares estacion consumo at 0.56, 0.55, 0.54, 0.53, 0.52, 0.51, 0.50, 0.47; 360 Entre Rios at 0.42, 0.40; 555 do desechos at 0.36 0.35, 0.34,0.33, 0.32, 0.31, 0.30, 0.27; 40 do pelados at 0.30 the 10 kilos; 25 do corderitos at 2.20 the doz.

COW-HIDES — 840 cueros vacunos livianos at 9.70, 9.60, 9.50, 9.40, 9.30; 1012 do pesados at 9.20, 9.10, 9.00, 8.50; 232 cueros becerros at 9.50, 9.20, 9.00; 76 do nonatos at 8.00 the ten kilos

Potro-hides—165 at 5.20, 5.10; 151 do from the rivers at 4.40, 4.30.

HAIR—10260 kilos cerda potro at 23, 20.50, 15.50, 15, 14.50, 14.00, 13.50.

40 kilos nutria at 4.70.

Arrivals during the week—260,159 kilos wool, 14,194 bundles sheepskins, 16,842 cow hides, 1,407 potro hides, 6 various bundles hides, 395 bundles hair, 130 casks grease, 220 bags maize, 279 bags wheat, 1025 do other cereals.

Sales during the week—1,058,706 kilos wool, 12,627 bundles sheepskins 11,764 do cow hides, 1,856 potro hides, 3 do various hides, 455 do hair, 154 casks of grease, 691 bags maize, 600 do wheat.

Stock of produce in this Market:—

	1896 Kilos	1897 Kilos
Wool	5,421,768 Bags	787,014 Bags
Wheat	122,355	19,423
Maize	14,573	844
Other Cereals	9,657	250
Flour	3,223	5

CORRALES DE ABASTO.

June 19th 1897

Arrivals:— Consignees	Remitente	From	No
S y Errecaborde	J Duran	Lobos	54
«	D Recalarren	Olavarria	188
J y E Davison	F C S	25 de Mayo	50
»	«	Ayacucho	96
«	«	Monte	27
Almeyra y Co	M Merlo	G Paz	79
«	F C A	Cordoba	150
J Eransquin	F C O	9 de Julio	22
B y Sansot	F C S	Brandzen	44
«	L Costa	S Vicente	189
«	Chimondegui	Lomas	160
J Crotto	Ayrala	Saladillo	151
»	F C S	G Guido	50
C y Cobo	F C O	Suipacha	10
«	R Russel	Monte	75
»	R Terrarosa	Saladillo	4
S Unzué	F Burgos	Mercedes	100
D Balbiani	F C S	Saladillo	95
P M Cernadas	M Nunez	Las Conchas	100
Cantamarina	F C S	Olavarria	20
«	«	Azul	39
G y Q Costa	R Ayala	S A Areco	105
E Cardedas	J Alegre	Olavarria	99
L Moleres	M Alvarez	Olavarria	175
			1967

STEERS—16 especiales at 76, 74; 481 gordos mestizos at 60, 54, 55, 51, 52, 49, 48; 436 carne gorda at 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 40, 39; 216 carne gorda y buenas carnes at 39, 38, 37.50, 36, 33; 1 flaco at 15.

Steers for Invernar—80 flacos at 27.

Cows—3 gordas mestizos at 37.50; 82 carne gorda at 32, 30; 90 buenas carnes at 28, 26.

SLAUGHTER—Novillos, vacas, terneros, 147. Inutilizados 21.

PLAZA ONCE SETIEMBRE MARKET

June 19th 1897.

Arrivals—4921 bags shelled maize, 418 bags wheat, 1260 do bran, 270 do afrechillo, 820 do flour, 182 do revacillo, 95 do beans, 790 bundles guinea straw, 1631 bales hay.

To-day's sales:—

Trigo Barleta—50 bags para semilla at 13.

Trigo Frances—50 bags para semilla at 13.00.

Trigo Lombardo—23 bags regular at 9.80.

SEMILLA DE LINO—20 bags superior at 9.80.

Semilla de Alfalfa — 100 bags regular at 5.70.

Mani—180 tons Lancha at 8.60, 8.20, 8.10.

Afrecho — 200 bags bueno at 3.75; 1200 de regular at 3.60; 114 inferior at 3.50.

Afrechillo—160 bags regular at 3.30; 270 do inferior at 3; 3000 do Lancha at 3.70.

MAIZ MOROCHO—640 bags superior viejo at 4.50; 214 do bueno at 4.35; 100 do regular at 4.20.

MAIZ AMARILLO—275 bags especial consumo at 3.80; 3180 do bueno at 3.50, 3.45, 3.40; 494 do regular at 3.35, 3.30; 600 do humedo at 3.25; 1000 do en Retiro at 3.30; 356 do viejo bueno 3.55; 300do regular at 3.40; 2200 do picado at 3.30, 3.25, 3.20.

HAY—Prices: 31, 30, 28, 26, 24, 18, 16, 14, 12.

Arrivals during the week—2,992,275 kilos maize; 494,460 do wheat.

Sales—3,845,525 kilos maize; 851,920 do wheat.

PLAZA CONSTITUCION MARKET.

June 19th 1897.

Arrivals—165 bundles of sheepskins, 154 do cow-hides, 5 bundles of hair, 1028 bags cereals.

To-day's sales:—

SHEEPSKINS—90 docenas lanares estacion consumo at 0.52, 0.51, 47; 50 do desechos at 0.32, 0.31, 0.27; 10 pelados at 0.30 per kilo; 55 do corderitos at 2.20 per doz.

COW-HIDES—160 cueros vacunos livianos at 9.60, 9.50, 9.80; 20 do becerros at 9.20; 15 do nonatos at 8

Potro-hides—15 at 5.20 each.

HAIR—180 kilos cerda potro at 15.00, 14.40 per 10 kilos.

Nutria—800 kilos at 5.30 per kilo.

Arrivals of produce during the week—33,660 ks wool, 2,252 bundles sheepskins, 1078 do cow hides, 60 do hair, 10 cask grease, 10,836 bags cereals, and 3,468 do potatoes.

Sales—5,569 ks. wool, 39,337 ks sheepskins, 9,632 do cow hides, 3,747 do hair, 370 do grease, 960,359 do cereals.

BARRACAS AL SUD

June 19th, 1897.

Arrivals—11564 sheep. — Sales to-day —Capones mestizos Lincoln para embarque at 10.50, 10, 9.50, 8.50.

Capones mestizos Lincoln para frigorifico at 7.80, to 7.20, 7.50, 7, 7.10, 6.50.

Capones Rambouillet at 2.53, 2.60, 4.80, 4.20.

Ovejas Rambouillet at 4.50.

Corderos— at 3.70, 3.3, 2.70.

SALES DURING THE WEEK.

LIVE STOCK.

In live-stock transanctions the following sales are reported: Messrs. Diehl and Landwar have purchased from Mr. M. Elia, estancia Kakel, 350 cows at $35, considered a good price. They have also purchased from Mr. Bridger of Venado Tuerto 200 pure-bred Hereford steers at $45. They have sold to Messrs Kingsland and Cash 280 steers for export, averaging 670 kilos, at reserved price.

Mr. B. Alchourron has sold the following live-stock in Jeppener:—850 novillos, criollos and mestizos, at $27.50 to 38 each; criollo cows at 18,60, mestizo Lincoln wethers at 5; buyers, Messrs Wallace, Bonorino, Espinel, Alfonso and Brown.

Mr. Herrera Vegas has sold 3,000 sheep and 1000 Lincoln wethers to Mr. Underwood at $3 and $4 respectively.

A sale of 1000 wethers in Ramallo is reported at $6.20 per head. These animals are for exportation.

Good steers are selling in Ayacucho at $30 to 50 per head. They are intended for "invernada."

Mr. Manuel Freitas has sold to Messrs Arning Braus and Co., 1200 salted hides, of 25 kilos weight each at $16.50 gold per 100 kilos.

REAL ESTATE.

There seems to be quite a boom in Cordoba lands, although the prices paid appear to be rather low. Don Patricio Smith has bought 8 leagues from the Banco Hipotecario de Cordoba at the rate of 17,000 paper dollars the league of 2700 hectares. This land is on the Pacific Railway line between the Stations Washington and Paunero.

By Collet and Llambi:—478 hectareas of camp in Quilmes for $64,041. Plots of ground in B. Blanca at $205 each.

By Varela y del Valle—228 hectareas of camp in San Vicente, F.O.S. and situated on the river Matanzas at 210 per hectarea. Buyer Domingo Errachu.

650 hectareas of camp in the department of 25 de Mayo at $45 per hectarea. Buyer Pascual Grisolla. House in Calle Esmeralda 151 measuring 18x59 metres for $60,000.

B. AIRES PORT.

GENERAL NWS.

The Finance Minister has named the personnel for the Graving Docks, with salaries varying from £500 a year and $200 a month down to $60 a month; and has also ordered $28,900 to be paid to the Movement Office of the Port for purchase of materials for the Graving Docks.

The Inauguration of Dock Nº 4, North Basin and Dry Docks has been put off until 24th (St. John's day). Train can be taken at 1 o'clock sharp at foot of Calle Belgrano between Docks 2 and 3. The invitations issued for 21st will remain in force and must be exhibited on taking train and for access to lunch. The 'Beagle' is in Dock Nº 4 to-day, and the Italian man-of-war "Umbria" will go in on Monday.

Information has reached us of the death of Captain Hesketh of the Prince Line of Steamers, Newcastle. The owners received a cable from New York intimating that he was dead, but when or where is not known. The captain, who was a Lytham man, took Jabez Balfour home to justice. His last voyage lay down the River Plate and as his health was not good, when he left England, it is feared he contracted his fatal illness there. He leaves a widow and family.

The freight market closes for the week rather weaker, with a fall of a shilling for quebracho from this port, but the rise in prodnce freights from the rivers has been sustained. Docks and other freights quiet.

MAILS.

22nd.

Vittoria from La Plata for Europe. Mails close at 12 m.

25th.

Nile from La Plata for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 12 m.

Passengers Booked.

Per R.M.S.P. Co's steamer Magdalena, to leave Southampton June 11th:—

For B. Ayres—Mr. P. Eppenstein and Miss E. Vvse.

Per R.M.S.P. Co's steamer Thames, to leave Southampton July 9th:—

For B. Ayres—Mr. J Stuart Peter, Miss Peter and 2 servants. Mr. and Mrs J Gallardo and maid, Miss Dashwood.

Arrivals.

By P.S Orcana:

From Liverpool—Misses Ethel and Olive Johnson, Mr Wm. Donnelly, Mr H. J. Perrett, Mr F. J. Bennett.

From Coruña—Mr Antonio Castineira Leal.

From Carril—Mr Jose Luis de Almeida Peixoes.

From Rio—Mr Ernest Solomon, Mrs C. R. Echegarcy, Mr A. A. do Amaral and 70 3rd class.

List of passengers per s.s. Nile—

First-class from Southampton for B. Aires—Mr. Leopold Fregoli and wife, Mr. Alfred Fregoli, Dr. Romolo Crescenzi, Mr. Oscar Marcaralis, Mr. Giacomo Fiano, Mr. Vergilio Crescenzi, Mr. August R. du Parquet, Mr. Addo Colnmbazzi, Mr. Ferdinando Perego, Mr. Luigi Molinari, Mr. Wilfrid Cooker, Mr. W. S. Tindall, Mr. Katka, Masters G. N. and C. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Cullen, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, child and servant, Mr. A. O. Lumb, Mr. E. Laing, Mr. S. O. Edye, Mr. H. R. P. Bouverie, Miss Grant.

Second-class from do. for do.—Mr. Hamlerto Columbazzi, Mr. C.B. Babblington, 3rd class—S. Sanchez.

First-class from Cherbourg for do—Mr. and Mrs. Meeks, Miss Meeks, Master Meeks and 7 children, Miss Green.

Do. from Lisbon for do.—Mr. F. Uriburu, Mr. G. Salas y Oroño.

Do from Bahia for do—Mr. Eduardo Prandoni.

2nd do from do. for do—Mr. José Camejo.

First do from Rio Janeiro for do—Mr. Alberto Cadena, Mrs. Magdalena Costa de Ferreira, Mrs. Seraphina Ricotti.

2nd do from do for do—Mr. Manuel José Lopez, Mr. J. C. Pinto Peixoto, Helena Rasquevitch and 41 third-class.

Departures.

Passengers sailed per s. s. Oropesa yesterday:—

For Rio—Mr. L. Alexander, Mr. S. E. Heffman.

For Pernambuco—Mrs S Carmen and Mr. M Goldberg

For Corunna—Mr. and Mrs Marino and 3 children, A Cano, E Otero, Mr. and Mrs F Frade and child.

For La Pallice—Mrs R Gilberstein.

For Lisbon—Mr. J Delgado.

For Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs J Bradford and 3 children, Mrs Astley and 3 children, H Laugh. Mr. and Mrs McIver and family, Mrs Calladon and maid, and 35 third-class.

Passengers sailing to-day per French s. s. La France:—

M de Jear and wife, A Barrio, A Araya, M Guillard and wife, C H Humphreys and wife, A Lefevre, F Scorsi, B Rovira, J Oliver, J Naville, L Descotte, J Mercuder, J Esteva and family, J Rovira, M Gros and wife, J L Artigue, B Galaretta and family, P Grimberg and wife, M Johannez, J Roy, J Madarriaga, P Petit, M Ometre and wife, J Moules and family, E Grosleben, M Soleau and family, M Sabadies V de Beaucourt, M Lignier, E Langlois, M Nollet and wife, J Gueydau and wife, A Matteau, B Trepel, G Brachet, M Kalissy, C Hornes, E Becks, R Vateir, Julio Canton, Perrotte and family, F Pinero and family, R Hachard.

BIRTHS.

June 12th, at the Estancia Santa Isabel, Arroyo del Medio, the wife of Adam Young, of a son.

June 13th, at San Fernando, the wife of Alyn Trueman, of a daughter.

June 12th, Mrs. G. C. Kitching, of a daughter.

June 15th, at Gualeguaychú, the wife of Herbert Reginald Fea, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 14th, at the British Hospital, of tuberculosis, George Albert Middleton, C.E., son of Albert Middleton, Esq., of Dublin, aged 32.

May 1st, at Eastgate, Lincoln, Mrs. Trotman, widow of the late Captain Phillip Phipps Trotman, aged 79.

July 15th, at Pueblo Gral. Paz, Córdoba, Sydney Baxter, of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, aged 43 years.

Letters lying at this Office

A

Mr. H. H. Asslin (3), Leandro Alonso, Jose Alvarez, John Watson & W. Barkley, M. Abom, Aster Anderson, Miss Luisa A. Allen,.

B

Manuel R. Blanco, Juan Batchelor (6), Miss R. Byrne, Mr. Santiago J. Black (5), Alexander Ballintine, A. Bailes, Wm. Brown, Miss Jane Barnes (3), Michael Burke, Mrs K. Browne, M. Bourke, C. M. Brightmore, A. Block, Emile Bezamier, Mr. Bell, Bary, Margret Burk, M. Burke.

C

Harry Cram, Mrs. R. J. Champion, Miss Lizzie Carroll, Sra. Cardasco, R. Courdenay, Evelina M. Cusack, Mrs G. H. Coleman, Mr. Eduardo Castillo, Santiago Carbetari, G. L. Chancery, Talbot Cheesman, Miss Marcella Casey, K. Cowley, Miss B. Cleary, D. Carestia, M. Corish, Charles Candey, Margret Corish, Mrs. Eliza Casey (2).

D

John Dalton, Tho. Duran, Peter Daly, W. L. Desmond, B. M. C. Dermott, K. M. Duffy, Juan Delaney, Kate M. Duffy, Wm. Danaher, U. Donald.

E

Mr. Edmondson (3) A. Erni, Sta. Marg. Eunus.

F

Percy Ford (5), Mrs. Filmour, Miss B. C. Farrell, A. Friderichsen, T. J. Finsland, Forster Bros., Carlos Falck, H. P. Fletcher, Jas. Frost, Thos. O'Faherty, Miss Maggie Farrell.

G

Diego T. Gahan, F. Gerards, A. Gaston, J. A. Greaves, P

PRINCIPAL ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

	WOOL				WHEAT				MAIZE				LIVE STEERS				LIVE SHEEP			
	QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		NUMBER		VALUE		NUMBER		VALUE	
	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 No.	1897 No.	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 No.	1897 No.	1896 $ gold	1897 $gold
January	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,293,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,983	35,058	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,320	44,008	165,971	132,009
February	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,293,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,983	35,058	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,320	44,008	165,971	132,009
March	28,813	33,126	5,416,875	6,293,700	74,368	19,952	1,710,433	642,433	92,049	52,575	966,514	693,983	35,059	25,678	678,488	470,288	55,321	44,008	165,971	132,009
1st Quarter	86,439	99,374	16,250,625	18,881,100	223,100	59,854	5,131,297	1,927,330	276,147	157,723	2,899,540	2,081,949	105,175	77,032	2,035,460	1,410,860	165,961	132,009	497,913	396,027
April	13,639	19,750	2,373,239	3,947,000	77,892	13,219	1,846,057	396,000	90,777	29,500	971,319	295,000	50,538	12,000	694,163	360,000	45,001	42,138	134,997	126,000
May	13,639	15,582	2,373,239	2,716,400	77,892	6,207	1,846,057	198,600	90,777	31,886	971,319	414,000	50,538	13,841	694,163	400,000	45,001	46,191	134,997	138,000
June	13,640	....	2,373,240	....	77,894	....	1,846,057	....	90,778	....	971,319	....	50,539	....	694,164	....	45,003	....	134,999	....
2nd Quarter	40,918	....	7,119,718	....	233,678	....	5,538,171	....	272,332	....	2,913,957	....	151,615	....	2,082,490	....	135,005	....	404,993	....
Total six months	127,357	....	23,370,343	....	456,778	....	10,669,468	....	548,479	....	5,813,497	....	256,790	....	4,117,950	....	300,966	....	902,906	....
July	3,635	....	618,055	....	12,456	....	315,133	....	190,433	....	1,771,034	....	24,035	....	418,450	....	39,072	....	117,218	....
August	3,637	....	618,055	....	12,456	....	315,133	....	190,433	....	1,771,034	....	24,035	....	418,450	....	39,072	....	117,218	....
September	3,635	....	618,055	....	12,456	....	315,134	....	190,435	....	1,771,034	....	24,035	....	418,450	....	39,074	....	117,218	....
3rd Quarter	10,907	....	1,854,165	....	37,368	....	945,400	....	571,301	....	5,313,102	....	72,105	....	1,255,350	....	117,218	....	351,654	....
Total nine months	138,264	....	25,224,508	....	494,146	....	11,614,868	....	1,119,780	....	11,126,599	....	328,895	....	5,373,300	....	418,184	....	1,254,560	....
October	6,965	....	1,393,000	....	18,609	....	446,616	....	138,530	....	1,246,770	....	7,821	....	234,630	....	21,989	....	65,967	....
November	14,526	....	2,905,200	....	10,464	....	376,623	....	184,160	....	2,340,717	....	6,476	....	194,280	....	19,808	....	59,694	....
December	27,864	....	3,993,341	....	8,782	....	391,920	....	128,047	....	1,280,570	....	39,347	....	741,440	....	51,945	....	155,835	....
4th Quarter	49,355	....	8,291,541	....	37,855	....	1,215,159	....	450,787	....	4,868,057	....	53,644	....	1,170,350	....	93,832	....	281,496	....
Total twelve months	187,619	....	33,516,049	....	532,001	....	12,830,027	....	1,570,517	....	15,994,656	....	382,539	....	6,543,650	....	512,016	....	1,536,056	....
Total 1895	201,000		31,000,000		1,010,000		19,500,000		772,000		10,200,000		408,000		7,000,000		430,000		1,800,000	
Total 1894	162,000		28,350,000		1,600,000		27,100,000		55,000		1,050,000		220,500		4,500,000		122,000		450,000	
Total 1893	123,000		25,000,000		1,008,000		23,500,000		85,900		1,600,000		202,000		4,450,000		71,000		363,000	
Total 1892	155,000		44,000,000		470,000		14,700,000		446,000		8,600,000		125,500		2,600,000		40,000		170,000	

	SHEEPSKINS				FLOUR				LINSEED				DRY HIDES				FROZEN WETHERS			
	QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE		QUANTITY		VALUE	
	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold	1896 Tons	1897 Tons	1896 $ gold	1897 $ gold
January	2,430	2,190	267,333	219,016	4,295	5,194	150,333	311,687	40,899	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,727	1,481	1,827	429,333	548,265	3,824	3,231	153,000	129,268
February	2,430	2,190	267,333	219,016	4,295	5,194	150,333	311,687	40,899	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,727	1,481	1,827	429,333	548,265	3,824	3,231	153,000	129,268
March	2,431	2,190	267,334	219,017	4,296	5,196	150,334	311,687	40,900	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,728	1,481	1,829	429,334	548,265	3,825	3,238	153,000	129,270
1st Quarter	7,291	6,570	802,500	657,049	12,886	15,584	451,000	935,061	122,698	127,173	3,681,000	3,815,182	4,443	5,483	1,288,000	1,644,795	11,473	9,695	459,000	387,806
April	2,383	2,000	262,166	200,000	4,814	2,381	173,333	119,000	30,910	7,700	927,333	231,000	920	2,600	242,333	780,000	3,829	6,900	153,000	260,000
May	2,383	1,787	262,166	179,000	4,814	3,476	173,333	200,000	30,910	9,070	927,333	272,000	920	2,782	242,333	835,000	3,829	3,779	153,000	142,000
June	2,384	....	262,168	....	4,814	....	173,334	....	30,912	....	927,334	....	921	....	242,334	....	3,831	....	153,000	....
2nd Quarter	7,150	....	786,500	....	14,442	....	520,000	....	92,732	....	2,782,000	....	2,761	....	727,000	....	11,489	....	459,000	....
Total six months	14,441	....	1,588,500	....	27,328	....	971,000	....	215,430	....	6,463,000	....	7,204	....	2,015,000	....	22,962	....	918,000	....
July	2,615	....	287,833	....	4,980	....	184,333	....	7,141	....	102,815	....	2,290	....	705,333	....	2,903	....	116,333	....
August	2,615	....	287,833	....	4,980	....	184,333	....	7,141	....	102,815	....	2,290	....	705,333	....	2,903	....	116,333	....
September	2,617	....	287,834	....	4,981	....	184,334	....	7,141	....	102,816	....	2,291	....	705,334	....	2,904	....	116,334	....
3rd Quarter	7,847	....	863,500	....	14,941	....	553,000	....	21,423	....	308,446	....	6,871	....	2,116,000	....	8,710	....	349,000	....
Total nine months	22,288	....	2,452,000	....	42,269	....	1,524,060	....	236,853	....	6,771,446	....	14,075	....	4,131,000	....	31,672	....	1,267,000	....
October	3,666	....	403,000	....	1,954	....	78,160	....	286	....	8,580	....	2,153	....	645,600	....	3,448	....	161,251	....
November	3,266	....	355,994	....	3,956	....	197,800	....	904	....	27,120	....	1,708	....	512,400	....	3,993	....	151,374	....
December	7,699	....	850,061	....	3,563	....	149,596	....	1,632	....	48,960	....	3,903	....	1,310,705	....	5,092	....	224,600	....
4th Quarter	14,631	....	1,609,055	....	9,473	....	425,556	....	2,822	....	84,650	....	7,764	....	2,469,005	....	13,433	....	537,205	....
Total twelve months	36,919	....	4,061,055	....	51,742	....	1,949,556	....	239,675	....	6,856,106	....	21,839	....	6,600,000	....	45,105	....	1,804,205	....
Total 1895	34,000		3,712,000		54,000		1,880,000		276,500		8,300,000		27,700		8,950,000		41,900		1,675,000	
Total 1894	37,000		4,900,000		41,000		1,020,000		104,500		3,600,000		36,600		7,050,000		36,500		1,860,000	
Total 1893	25,600		4,200,000		38,000		1,320,000		72,200		2,900,000		No. 3,178,000		5,900,000		25,000		2,000,000	
Total 1892	30,100		9,600,000		19,000		1,020,000		43,000		2,550,000		No. 2,850,000		6,080,000		25,500		2,000,000	

Ed. Note.—In the above table all figures of quantity and number are official, from the Custom House and Statistical Department of the Nation. All figures of value are also official, except those for the second quarter of this year which are reckoned at market quotations.
The uniformity in some monthly exports arises from the fact that we compute the monthly average of exports per quarter, as owing to distances and delays in means of communication, it is impossible to get the exact figures each month—the figures per quarter are exact. In the same fashion we have computed the official values per monthly average of each quarter.
The quantities are expressed in tons of 1,000 kilograms, say 2,200 English pounds. The values are expressed in dollars gold worth 47⅞d.
The above, being official quantities and numbers and official values, are the only reliable figures that can be supplied, and are the most approximately correct.
The figures of export of live-stock for first quarter of 1897, for 1896 and previous years include animals sent across frontier to Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia, whilst the figures for second quarter of 1897, are limited to shipments of live-stock by steamer beyond capes.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAILWAY.	MILES OPEN 1896.	MILES OPEN 1897.	RECEIPTS OF WEEK. Date.	1896.	1897.	+ or −	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE. From.	1896.	1897.	+ or −
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	1,403	1,469	June 13th	£ 23,700	£ 21,170	— £ 2,530	July 1st	£1,244,391	£ 1,342,627	+ £106,622
Central Argentine	790	790	» 12th	» 15,096	» 13,651	— » 1,444	Jan. 1st	» 428,786	» 868,182	— » 60,604
Buenos Ayres Pacific	426	426	» 12th	» 6,126	» 5,909	— » 217	July 1st	» 325,756	» 883,529	+ » 57,773
Buenos Ayres Ensenada	129	128	» 13th	» 3,913	» 3,386	— » 527	Jan. 1st	» 99,209	» 98,416	— » 793
Buenos Ayres Western	427	495	» 13th	» 9,408	» 10,039	+ » 630	July 1st	» 693,154	» 663,360	— » 29,794
Buenos Ayres Rosario	911	914	» 12th	» 11,928	» 12,829	+ » 901	Jan. 1st	» 316,132	» 285,665	— » 30,467
East Argentine	99	99	» 13th	» 924	» 689	— » 234	Jan. 1st	» 18,184	» 15,177	— » 3,006
Central Entre Riano	386	386	» 12th	» 1,300	» 916	— » 383	July 1st	» 60,242	» 54,460	— » 5,782
Santa Fé Cordoba Great Southern	186	186	» 12th	» 1,886	» 1,088	— » 798	July 1st	» 95,963	» 85,432	— » 10,531
Bahia Blanca North West	150	186	» 12th	» 562	» 550	— » 12	Jan. 1st	» 14,606	» 18,219	+ » 3,613
Central Uruguay and Auxiliary	581	581	» 12th	» 7,295	» 6,136	— » 1,159	July 1st	» 408,688	» 345,886	— » 62,752
North West Argentine	94	94	» 13th	» 1,906	» 1,740	— » 166	Jan. 1st	» 82,326	» 83,332	+ » 1,006
National Andine	208	208	» 13th	» 1,579	» 1,336	— » 242	Jan. 1st	» 32,181	» 34,296	+ » 2,115
Argentine Great Western	319	319	» 4th	„ 5,929	» 6,198	+ » 269	Jan. 1st	» 232,267	» 293,424	+ » 61,156
Central Cordoba (Central Northern)	549	549	» 6th	$ m/n 61,769	$ m/n 63,000	+ $ m/n 1,231	Jan. 1st	$ m/n 1,284,891	$ m/n 1,379,024	+ $m/n 144,133
Central Cordoba	128	128	» 6th	» 31,497	» 32,000	+ » 1,503	July 1st	» 580,543	» 565,280	— » 15,766
Cordoba and Rosario	180	180	» 6th	» 38,334	» 32,100	— » 6,234	Jan. 1st	» 1,699,866	» 1,683,340	— » 16,526
Oeste Santa Fecino	126	126	» 12th	» 34,886	» 15,774	— » 19,111	Jan. 1st	» 956,684	» 531,411	— » 425,272
Cordoba North Western	95	95	» 3rd	» 1,949	» 3,094	+ » 1,144	Jan. 1st	» 92,678	» 105,918	+ » 13,245
Government Central Northern	—	653	» 12th	» 33,491	» 34,994	+ » 1,503	May 1st	» 171,626	» 210,791	+ » 39,165

Note—Fractions of £ or of $ omitted. Aggregates dated July correspond to periods from 1895 and 1896.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

TRAMWAY	MILES OPEN. 1896	MILES OPEN. 1897	RETURNS OF WEEK. Date	No. of Passengers 1896	No. of Passengers 1897	Receipts $ m/n 1896	Receipts $ m/n 1897	+ or − $ m/n	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE. Date	No. of Passengers 1896	No. of Passengers 1897	Receipts $ m/n 1896	Receipts $ m/n 1897	+ or − $ m/n
Anglo-Argentine	74	74	June 3rd	481,848	554,864	51,149	58,719	+ 7,570	January 1st	12,366,037	12,815,979	1,312,945	1,360,197	+ 47,252
Belgrano	13	13	» 6th	102,709	121,968	12,196	14,873	+ 2,676	»	2,632,907	2,766,524	316,416	335,208	+ 18,791
Gran Nacional	32	39	January 30th	152,694	181,526	15,389	18,279	+ 2,889	»	—	—	—	—	—
La Nueva	13	13	»	—	—	—	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—
Capital	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitano	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—

Note—Fractions of $ omitted.

SHIPPING DURING WEEK

From June 12th till June 20th

ARRIVALS

FLAG	NAME	WHENCE	CARGO	WHERE FOR	CONSIGNEE
Steamers—					
Oriental	Malvinas	Santa Catalina	Fruit	Buenos Aires	G. E. Peltzer
Argentine	Pomona	Paranaguá	Yerba	Do	Adano
German	Russia	Genoa	General	Do	Delfino Hnos.
British	Arroyo	Lorenzo Marquez	Ballast	Do	Houlder Brothers
Do	Bellucia	Glasgow	General	Do	T. S. Boadle & Co.
Do	Sola	Newport	Do	Do	C. M. Huergo
French	Cordonan	Bordeaux	Do	Do	M. Donos
British	Munificent	Cardiff	Coal	Do	Houlder Brothers
French	Carolina	Havre	General	Do	S. J. Heilman
British	Franklin	Newport	Coal	Do	Central Argentine Ry.
German	Rudelsburg	Bremen	General	Do	V. Freden
Do	Buenos Aires	Havre	Do	Do	Delfino Bros.
British	Muriel	Norfolk	Coal	Do	To order
Do	Heraclides	Liverpool	General	Do	Huergo
Italian	Assiduità	Genoa	Do	Do	Delfino Bros.
British	Gulf of Guinea	Valparaiso	Do	La Plata	
Do	Nile	Southampton	Do	Do	H. L. Green
Sailing Ships—					
British	Emma R. Smith	Pascagoula	Lumber	Buenos Aires	
Do	Canmore	Swansea	Coal	Do	To order
Norwegian	Parmatta	Pensacola	Lumber	Do	J. & J. Drysdale
Italian	Giobatta Brignetti	Do	Do	Do	Schlieper
British	Zadock	Swansea	Coal	Rosario	
Norwegian	Poseidon	Cardiff	Do	Do	
British	Bombay	Pensacola	Lumber	Buenos Aires	Roberts
Do	Cathaya	Mobile	Resin	Do	To order
Do	Egeria	New York	Lumber	Do	Do
Do	Osberga	Boston	Do	Do	G. Bell

DEPARTURES

FLAG	NAME	FROM	DESTINATION
Steamers-			
French	Colonia	Buenos Aires	Havre
British	Mexican Prince	Do	Liverpool
Do	Heliopes	Do	London
Do	Beeswing	Do	Deptford
German	Denderah	La Plata	Hamburg
Italian	Regina Marghsrita	Buenos Aires	Genoa
French	Les Andes	Do	Marseilles
British	Ida	Do	Antouina
Do	Garrick	La Plata	Havre
Do	Celtic King	Do	London
Oriental	Malvinas	Buenos Aires	Desterro
British	Nanette	Do	Liverpool
Do	City of Lincoln	Do	Port Natal
French	France	Do	Marseilles
Belgian	Maskelyne	Do	New York
British	Newton	Do	Antwerp
Do	Georgian Prince	Do	London
Do	Ethelaida	Do	Rio Janeiro
Do	Mataura	La Plata	London
French	Portugal	Do	Barcelona
British	Dowgate	Buenos Aires	Dunkirk
Do	Gerda	Rosario	Rio Janeiro
Do	Normandy	Do	Liverpool
Sailing Ships—			
British	Glenfarg	Rosario	Corral (Chile)
Do	Madeleine	Do	Santos
Italian	Trento	Buenos Aires	Hamburg

CHARTERS

Name	When	Where to load	Cargo	Freight	Destination
Steamers—					
Marxburg dksp	July	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 10s & 13.50 f.	Calais
Moorgate do	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 and 10s	Dunkirk
Cordouan do	July	Buenos Aires	Sheep	12 f.	Havre
Sola do	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Sheep	9 f.	Bordeaux
Moorgate	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 and 10s	Antwerp
Cabral	Prompt	Up-river	Grain	9s	Dunkirk
	June-July	Up-river	Maize	Reserved	Rio Janeiro
Sailing Ves.—					
Pipo Savona	Prompt	Rosario	Hay	$2	Bahia
Matts August	July	Buenos Aires	Bones	£525 l.s.	Channel f.o.
Limeña	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	15s	Channel f.o.
Canmore	July	Rosario	Quebracho	17s 3d	Channel f.o.
Paramatta	July	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	14s 6d	Channel f.o.
Cape Race	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	14s 6d	Channel f.o.
E. L. Mayberry	Prompt	Rosario	Bones	$2,300 gold	Philadelphia
Lizzie Curry	Prompt	Rosario	Bones	Reserved	United States
G. B. Brignetti	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	14s 6d	Channel f.o.
Ladock	July	Colastiné	Quebracho	21s	Channel f.o.
Giuseppe P.	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	14 f.	Genoa
Killeona	Aug.-Sep.	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	14s 6d	Channel f.o.

PRINCIPAL DAILY EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

Produce	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Total	Previous Week
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wool	174	206	84	....	184	134	732	1,076
Wheat	170	....	38	....	119	....	327	4,347
Flour	....	....	....	....	326	110	436	516
Linseed	55	....	18	....	9	....	82	718
Birdseed	....	....	55	....	9	....	64	33
Maize	1899	253	57	....	3832	1465	7006	9,710
Barley	....	....	....	....	34	....	34	....
Linseed cake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
«Rebacillo»	....	....	....	....	224	186	410	100
Bran	106	19	....	....	380	307	812	680
Hay	568	101	125	....	663	250	1707	1,279
Turnipseed	....	....	18	....	45	42	105	12
Potatoes	....	....	18	....	74	....	92	55
Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Horse hair	....	....	....	....	....	15	15	75
Sheepskins	43	....	15	....	88	398	539	176
Dry Ox-hides	151	50	6	....	134	27	368	465
Horse hides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	285
Frozen Mutton	446	77	....	....	100	444	1067	71
Jerked beef	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
Preserved tongues	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	18
Frozen beef	....	....	....	....	....	54	54	....
Tallow	....	84	....	....	57	....	141	285
«Chicharrones»	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Grease	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	....
Extract of meat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preserved meat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ash	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bones	67	13	70	....	....	20	20	131
Butter	....	....	....	....	247	60	457	647
Quebracho	....	257	134	....	556	120	1067	473
Live Stock	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steers	406	567	9	—	1220	804	3006	2,745
Wethers	5742	1060	1000	....	3721	5224	16747	8,370
Horses	....	1	....	....	37	....	38	6
Mules	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asses	....	593	502	....	429	....	1524	....

Note.—The above are official figures and embrace shipments from all the leading ports of Argentina, including Buenos Ayres, La Plata, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Villa Constitucion, San Nicolas, etc., etc.

LA CERVEZA NEGRA

"STOUT ARGENTINA"

de la Fabrica Nacional, es la bebida mas sana en la presente estacion de invierno y el mejor nutritivo, muy recomendado por los señores médicos para todas las personas debiles y señoras que crian.

Se vende en todos los almacenes y confiterias de la Republica.

1519 m31 jn30